





**GENERAL C. G. GORDON. C.  
R. R. R.**

All that has recently been told of Gordon's youth proves that he made his mark, and showed of what stuff he was made, very early in his career—not indeed at Woolwich, but in the trenches before Sebastopol, whether he went at the age of one-and-twenty. The peculiar religious belief which colored his whole life had not then taken possession of him; but the character was essentially the same then as always. The story which we tell this morning of his leading on the British in the face of the Russian sharpshooters, by way of showing a corporal into doing his duty, is thoroughly characteristic; it is of a piece with his leading the storming parties in China and with the same. Devotion of this rare kind was even then accompanied with the highest military aptitudes and with the strictest performance of his purely professional duties; his services as an engineer officer were conspicuous, and were highly valued by his official superiors, when, at the war was over, the young subaltern served on the Delimitation Commissions both in Bessarabia and Armenia. The next four years he seems to have spent at Chatham in the routine of his profession; but in 1860 he took the step which, as it eventually happened, was to be the decisive step of his life. He went to China, to join the British force which was co-operating with the French in endeavoring to compel respect for the Egin Treaty; he was present in the march on Peking, and in the attack on the Summer Palace; he was stationed at Tientsin for the two following years; and he found himself at Shanghai during the critical time of the Taping rebellion. In March, 1865, at 30 years of age and holding only the brevet rank of Major in the English Army, he took the command of the 3,000 Chinese Imperialists to whom was committed the fearful hope of defeating and crushing the hordes of ferocious insurgents who had for a long time past been devastating the richest Province of the Chinese Empire and shaking the established authority to its foundations. How he performed the task, with what extraordinary combination of discipline and dash, courage and sympathy, enthusiasm and resource, he succeeded in making his ragged regiment into an army, and in taking fort after fort and city after city is well known to all the world. In fourteen months, with but a handful of fighting men, and hampered by the corrupt officials in the world, he succeeded in completely suppressing a rebellion which, as is only fully realised by those who were in China at the time, has never been equaled in point of sheer wanton destructiveness, since the days of Tangier. Gordon's task, as he conceived it, was simple. He knew that the officials of Peking were corrupt, but he saw that the rebels would put nothing better in their place; and he believed in Li Hung Chang. He carried out his achievement with that same unique combination of inventiveness and energy, self-devotion and sympathetic understanding of his materials, that the world has since then learned to identify with his name. The Chinese Empire was saved from anarchy; and Gordon, henceforth "Chinese Gordon," refusing all reward, went back to his ordinary work as a simple officer of the British Army.

He had achieved the first great work of his life, but much else remained. At Gravesend, where he was employed in improving the defenses of the Thames, he set himself, according to the now familiar story, to reclaim scores of the young waifs and strays of London, and succeeded in making many a little outcast an excellent servant of his country. Then he became Consul at Galtz, and was lost to view for three years, to emerge suddenly at the end of 1873, as the successor of Sir Samuel Baker in the Government of the Egyptian Sudan. Here, in two periods of less than two years each and mainly by peaceful means, he achieved the second great work of his life: a work which only causes independent of himself have made to be less permanent than his achievement in China. He surveyed the White Nile up to Gondokoro; he prepared the way for the abolition of the slave trade; he began the disbanding of the Bashi Bazooks who encouraged it and tempted the people to revolt against their cruelties and exactions; he conciliated and pacified the people; and he spread the belief in his own name almost as successfully as he had spread it in China. Once he had resigned, and returned to England; but Ismail begged him to go back, and he consented. Then on the accession of Tewfik, he resigned once more, on the ground that he had done as much as any one man could do. There is an unpublished story of a conversation which he had at that time with an English official in Cairo, which throws a good deal of light both on his character and on the problem of government in those barbarous regions. "I shall go," he said, "and you must get a man to succeed me—if you can. But I do not deny that he will want three qualifications which are seldom found together. First, he must have no iron constitution; for Kartoum is too much for any one who has not. Then, he must have my contempt for money; otherwise the people will never believe in his sincerity. Lastly, he must have my contempt for death. Such a man was not found; and the Eastern Sudan relapsed into that state of administrative chaos of which the Mahdi, the representative of the vested interests of the slaveholders and of Mussulman fanaticism, is the outcome. There is no need to tell more of the heroic but painful story—how Gordon, called away from the equally superhuman task of coping with slavery on the Upper Congo, was sent a year ago to try and resettle the Sudan, to bring away the Egyptian garrisons, and to divide the region if possible, among the petty sultans who would be able to maintain order. He went, as all the world knows, unaided. He had but one English companion, the lamented Col. Stewart; his self-devotion asked no more. Still, it became very soon apparent that if his mission was to succeed he must be supported from England; and we, and the sons of those who are now ostentatiously lamenting him, lost no opportunity of urging the Government to send support. The Government was silent, and for many months General Gordon had to employ against the besieging forces that endless resources, that unbounded ingenuity, in which he stood alone, and which makes the story told by our late correspondent, Mr. Power, a document almost without a parallel among military annals.

The marvellous career, it is to be feared, is now ended. The life is over; at the moment when relief was at hand, treachery did that

which force could not do, and Gordon, if we are to believe the too probable story, fell with the fall of Kartoum. All is over, except his influence, his example, his name. Probably the grief and admiration of his country will find expression in some great material monument; and the richest and the noblest that the sculptor's art could produce would be well deserved. But "the labor of an age in piled stones" is not necessary to keep alive the memory of one whose life was its own best monument. That life has done much for this generation. It has served conspicuously to remind us that the age of chivalry is not dead; that chivalry in the highest sense is more indeed, but that its influence is as great and as far reaching as of old. It has proved, too, that the English race is in no sense degenerate—if that be needed to be proved to a people which, among much that is sad and sordid, yet sees all around it the daily acts of heroism that its best men and women are performing. Gordon's life and death bear bright and noble witness that even in a materialistic age the ideals of faith, duty, and enthusiasm are living forces still. *London Times.*

**BRITISH PARLIAMENT  
PASSES A VOTE OF  
CREDIT FOR \$35-  
600,000.**

London, April 28.—Once again the grand old man has roused England with his eloquence and with the declaration of his policy upon the Russian question. Mr. Gladstone, in moving the vote of credit, pointed out that it was necessary to have the resources of the empire ready for any emergency. It was not a case of actual war, and for policy measures he would not define the degree of danger, but he would state that the controversy had been conducted by the Government with all possible diplomacy in order to avoid a rupture which would lead to such infinite disaster and bloodshed. The Government submitted its case upon facts with which the whole world was acquainted, and there was a cause for the war preparations which are being carried on. (Cheers.) The starting point was the obligation to the Armenians, which should be fulfilled in no sordid manner. (Loud cheers.) The covenant with Russia of March 31 was one which England hoped and believed would be recognized as one of the most sacred ever made between two great nations, and if any deviation occurred there should be jealous rivalry between the two nations to sit to the bottom all that remained in suspense. A bloody engagement had occurred on March 30, showing that one or both failed to fulfil the covenant. England considered it the duty of both countries to ascertain how a mighty happened. He would not assume that the British were not misled, but he felt confident in their ability. It was certain, however, that the Russians were the attacking party, and that the Armenians suffered in life, spirit and reputation. It was necessary to see that right be done, hence the preparations for war. The words of the great orator created a profound sensation and at the conclusion of the speech the house broke into prolonged cheers.

The vote of credit for \$35,000,000 was passed. Mr. Gladstone said that every honorable means to bring about a peaceful settlement of the difficulties would be used before entering the field.

**YOUNG MEN—READ THIS.**

The Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send each celebrated *Electric Voltaic Belt* to a man (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kinds of troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.



INTERNATIONAL & COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS  
ANTWERP IN 1885—LONDON IN 1886.

It is the intention to have a Canadian representation at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION at Antwerp, commencing in May, 1885, and also at the COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION in London in 1886.

The Government will defray the cost of freight in conveying Canadian Exhibits to Antwerp, and from Antwerp to London, and also of returning them to Canada in the event of their not being sold.

All Exhibits for Antwerp should be ready for shipment not later than the first week in March next.

These Exhibitions, it is believed, will afford a favorable opportunity for making known the natural capabilities, and manufacturing and industrial progress of the Dominion.

Circulars and forms containing more particular information may be obtained by letter (post free) addressed to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

By order, JOHN LOWE,  
Secy., Dept. of Agric.,  
Ottawa, December 19th 1884.

**ENDERS!**

SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies," and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to Noon on THURSDAY, 14th May.

Printed forms of tenders, containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application at Fort Osborne, Winnipeg, at any of the Mounted Police Posts in the Northwest, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED WHITE,  
Comptroller.

Ottawa, 22nd March, 1885.

**Merchants Bank  
OF CANADA.**

Capital, Paid up, \$5,700,000.  
Reserve Fund, 1,150,000.

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President:—ANDREW ALLAN.

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C. MEREDITH, ACTING MANAGER.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Money received on deposit and current rate of interest all paid.  
Drafts issued available to all parts of Canada and the United States, and Sterling Drafts issued available at all points in Great Britain.  
Highest rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Letters of Credit.  
Particular attention paid to collections for Banks and private parties.

**IMPERIAL BANK  
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CANADA.**

Capital, \$1,500,000.  
SURPLUS, \$580,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon.

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Transacts a general banking business.  
Bills of exchange purchased.  
Monies transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph.  
Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention.  
Deposits received at current rates of interest.  
Correspondents for  
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Bank of Toronto.  
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Bank of Hamilton.  
Quebec Bank.  
Standard Bank of Canada.

A. JUKES, Manager.

**FIRE!!!**

—THE—

**CALEDONIAN**

INSURANCE COMPANY

is prepared to insure buildings and stock against loss by fire in Brandon and vicinity.

E. FITZ BUCKE, Brandon.  
LEWIS & KERRY, Winnipeg.  
General Agents.

**T. LEE & CO.**

Importers and manufacturers of all kinds

Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Bridles, Whips, etc.

**SATCHELS AND VALISES**

of all kinds.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING TRUNKS.

**Oxen and Horses' Outfit**

Trunk Locks and Keys always on Hand.

SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSLER AVE.

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AT THE

**BRANDON REPOSITORY**

ON

Wednesday, April 15, 1885.

Of Horses, Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs, Poultry, Rolling Stock, and Implements of every description.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday of every month.

CHARLES PILLING,  
Auctioneer.

**A NEW  
BOOKSTORE.**

I take pleasure in informing the Citizens of Brandon and residents of the vicinity, that I have opened a new Book and Stationery store in the

**Post Office Building**

Masonic Block, where I should be pleased to meet all in need of any goods in my line.

I will always keep on hand a full line of plain and fancy Stationery, miscellaneous and Church books, and light reading.

ALL SCHOOL REQUISITES,  
LEGAL BLANKS AND  
LEGAL STATIONERY,

Of every description; fancy goods in variety;

**TOYS**

for the children, etc., etc.; in fact everything kept in a well appointed business.

I have formed such business connections as will enable me to get anything in any lines not in stock on the shortest notice. Special rates will be given to School Trustees and Teachers, Municipalities and other corporations that require large quantities of anything in my line. Any paper, book, or magazine published, will be secured and sent to any address on the shortest possible notice.

**C. CLIFFE.**



## EL MAHDI.

## Bill Nye Gives His Opinion of the Egyptian Prophet.

New York Mercury.

This great bearded and full blown prophet was once a poor boy, without a dollar in his pocket. Years ago, when little Mahdi used to stare suckers along the Nile, no one thought that to-day he would be the champion heavy weight prophet of the known world. It shows what can be done by a brave, courageous little boy, even in a foreign land.

In appearance he is a trawlette of about the style of the successful merchant prince. He does not dress as we do, but wears a white turban that looks something like a woman's hat. On his chest he wears other articles of apparel to this turban; though during the summer months that is sufficient for evening dress. In the morning he puts on his turban, buckles a six shooter around his waist, and he is dressed. It doesn't take Mahdi long to make his toilet.

Ye rags he decided that he would retire to a lonely island in the Nile and put himself in training for a prophet so he crawled into a cave and lived there on whatever he could get hold of. While others were down at Khartoum having a good time at the skating rink Mahdi remained in his grotto cave, setting up the pins to go into the prophet business and murder the king's life.

Soon people began to hear of El Mahdi, and as he put a card in all the morning papers at the Sultan, he at once had all the prophesying he could do, and had to hire an army of assistant prophets to help him out. During the holidays, when trade was brisk, the Mahdi had to sit up and prophesy till 10 or 11 o'clock at night.

His real name is Mohammed Ahmed, and he was the son of a petty clerk, whose name I have forgotten. This man was an inferior person, and a very ordinary clerk. I am told—just such a clerk as you could go in and find on the ten cent counters of the Sultan anywhere.

Mohammed Ahmed for a long time showed one of the prevailing characteristics of a tramp, and so they began to educate him as a fakir. A fakir is a man who has permission to ramble through the country, eluding people out of money and groceries in the name of religion. He is sort of Oriental gospel bum, whose business it is to go around over the country weeping over the sins of people who are too busy to be hypocrites. These fakirs are always devout, hungry and sad. They yearn for a bright immortality, but they are in too great a rush about acquiring it. They are perfectly willing to wait till the Egyptian bullets run out. I am that we have no fakirs in America.

By and by Mohammed Ahmed got a call to rise up William K. and gather the clans of the Sudan together. He went to them and told them in confidence that he was the only genuine all wool prophet on the Nile, and if they wanted some fun to get their double barrel shot guns a join the gang. They did so. None of them ever did anything at home to obtain a livelihood, so they could go away on the warpath all summer and their business would not suffer in consequence.

They then proceeded to murder the king's English, who had come there to conquer and acquire their said Nile.

The Arabian style of warfare is peculiar. It consists largely in taking alkali water on their part and in roasting their enemies to do the same for ninety days. So it becomes simply a question of who has the most and most durable Reservoir steel boxes.

No one but a fakir would have thought of such a style of warfare. It is not, therefore, a question of courage, or overeating justice, it is a question of who can drink concentrated alkali water and take his alimentary canal home with him all right in the fall.

In battle, the Arab charge is peculiar in the extreme. The Arab does not stand up in line of battle for an hour while the command and officer gallops up and down the line on a "theory" horse, and the enemy pours a galling fire into his ranks. He sits up toward the enemy, waves his Obedience at night, start in the Egyptian air, cheer some one, and goes away. When the battle ground is examined on the following day, it is discovered that 800 brave and handsome English soldiers are killed, and Mohammed Arab has stepped on his Gothic shirt tail and sprained his ankle.

El Mahdi is not a bad looking man at all, and the report that he has lost his teeth, so that when he gives his orders he has gun Arab, is not true.

## RAISING PIGS BY HAND.

A farmer who has had the usual discouraging experience in trying to raise motherless young pigs on ordinary cow's milk, gives the following plan by which he has been successful:—"The milk must be from a moderately new milk cow, and of good quality—a milk rich in butter rather than cream is to be preferred. It must always be boiled or well scalded, and to it must be added some coarse brown sugar so as to make it sweet and also a few spoons of dissolved—say, a heaped dessert spoonful of sugar and half a teaspoonful of oil to the quart. Then mix the youngsters with thrice as much, and hardly raise the care of their mother. Of course they must be kept clean and warm, while attended to and fed as often as they require, which, truth to tell, is rather frequently; about every two hours, or even oftener for the first week, night and day, they are ready for food, and require it. The greatest care must be taken not to let any of the vessels etc., get sour; and only the required amount of food should be prepared at a time, as it becomes at all sour, and their systems are once upon it, it is a most difficult matter to get them right again, and all their life is for a long time lost. The first time or two a teaspoon is the best thing to feed with, but in a few lessons they will learn to help themselves out of a basin or cup; and when two or three days old the whole litter will feed together off a plate with as much selfish eagerness as their piglets' betters."

## A GOOD TEST.

For over thirty years G. M. Forrest, of Forest has sold Haywood's Peppermint Balsam, and its sales are steadily increasing. It cures coughs, colds and all lung complaints; is pleasant to take and always reliable.

## THE TORONTO STORE.

# SELLING OUT.

## LEAVING BRANDON.

A Great Slaughtering Sale now going on, and to continue until the Whole Stock is disposed of.  
Over \$20,000 worth of Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpet, Blankets, Furs, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., will be offered the public at and far below cost. G. As we are engaging in business in Ontario, this Sale is SQUARE and NO HUMBU. Our Whole Stock must go at any price.

## Heaps of Dry Goods

To select from. Large Stock of Plain and Braided Silks for Dresses and Mant  
100 pieces Dress Goods, from 10 cents.  
35 pieces Dress Cashmere, all colors and prices.  
30 pieces Grey and Plain Wool Fannels, below cost.  
25 pieces Velvetens, all shades and prices.  
75 Ladies' Shawls and Jackets, at half price.  
45 Ladies' Fur Caps and Muffs, \$1.25.  
18 dozen Ladies' Knit Wool Hoods, Clouds, Jerseys, etc., cheap.  
A large assortment of Ladies' Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Ties, Collars, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, etc.  
240 All Wool Blankets, from \$1; Wool Yarns, 50 cents per lb.  
15 pieces Wool, Hemp, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cocoa Matting, Door Mats, etc.  
75 pieces Three Strand Corlerys, very low.  
40 dozen Men's Wool Under and Top Shirts, 65 cents.  
50 dozen Fair Men's Sox and Mitts.  
STACKS OF CLOTHING away down, Tweed Suits, from \$6; Men's Fur Caps, from 85 cents.  
800 pairs Boots and Shoes, Rubbers and Mocassins, below cost.

## CAR LOADS OF GROCERIES.

15 lbs. Extra Bright Sugar, for \$1. 11 lbs. Extra Granulated Sugar, for \$1. 8 Cans Fresh Sweet Corn or Peas, for \$1. 9 lbs. Dried Apples, for \$1. 3 lbs. Cans Fresh Tomatoes, 15 cents.

Come early and take advantage of this Great Sale. You may not have another such opportunity for years to come. **TERMS CASH.**

## SOVEREEN & JOHNSTONE.

Toronto Store, Cor. 7th St. & Rosser Ave.

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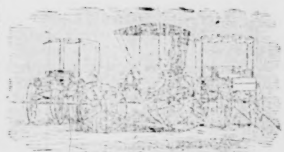
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**Blue Vitrol.**  
**Barrel Salt.**  
**Coal Oil.**  
**Sugar and Syrup.**  
**Boots and Shoes.**

A lot of the above just received and can be had in Wholesale and Retail quantities.

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

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**JAMES S. GIBSON,**

**FIRST-CLASS RIGS,**  
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**Livery Sale and Feed STABLES.**

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Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs, Buggies, Cutters, &c.

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**Repairing of All Kinds**

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Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

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## Corbin Disk Harrow

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## Seeder Attachment.



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This Harrow has Sharp Steel Disks, Lever to regulate Depth of Cut and Seeder Attachment.

"THE BEST DISK HARROW IN THE WORLD" it saves "back setting" it saves seed it saves horse flesh and increases the crop.

**A FACT**—A man can ride this machine and do more work, and do it thoroughly, with less tax on his team, than with any tooth harrow or cultivator in the market. We have thousands of endorsements and testimonials.

High winter freights will prevent the sale of only a limited number this season. Farmers should secure one at once.

Also the Corbin Wrought Rim Roller filled with smooth Journals Babbitt Boxes.

Much more durable and lasting than Wooden Rollers—Exposed to the weather.

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Published Monthly at Washington, D. C.

Sworn Circulation, 160,000. Edited by W. W. HALE, M.D.

This is a large eight-page, forty column, monthly paper, and is devoted to everything pertaining to Health and Home, Marriage, Social Science, Domestic Medicine, Science, Literature, Art, Economy, Cookery, Hints on Health, Dietetics, Family Work for the Ladies, Prizes, Puzzles for the Boys, and every realm of Modern Science that tends to improve Health, prevent disease, purify morals, and make home happy.

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To every person sending us \$2.00 for four annual subscriptions to Health and Home, we will give any of the following ten premiums:

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For Five Subscribers,

To every subscriber sending us \$2.50 for five annual subscriptions, we will send a beautiful horsehoe composed of Colorado Minerals.

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To every person sending us Five Dollars for ten annual subscriptions, we will send a Five Dollar Corn Shelter direct from the manufacturer.

This Premium List Closes on May 31, 1885.

Write all names and addresses in full, giving postoffice, County and state, AND WRITE PLAINLY. Money can be sent in postal notes or by Post Office money order, or postage stamps. Address all letters and make all money payable to

**HEALTH AND HOME, Washington, D. C.**



## Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1885.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have now completed such arrangements with the publishers of *Health and Home*, a first-class family paper, as will enable us to give it free next year, to those subscribers of the *Mail* who pay up all arrears and remit \$2.00 for the year just entered upon. With this issue we send out statements to all in arrears to any extent, and shall look for a prompt response. Those who prefer the *Toronto Mail* or the *Toronto News to Health and Home*, can have either clubbed with our paper at \$2.50; in short we will give any other publication desired with the *Mail*, at a considerable reduction off the face value of both. We are fully aware that times are hard and money difficult to get, and this is our chief reason for making a reduction in the regular price of our paper. It should also remind our readers that a newspaper cannot be run on the wind. We have a weekly outlay of very nearly \$100 in wages, rent, fuel and printing materials that must be met by prompt payments, which prevent us giving the credit for subscriptions many seem inclined to take. We must insist on a prompt settlement of all arrears, and make this offer as an extra incentive.

C. CLIFFE,  
Ed. & Prop.

## GLADSTONE'S WEAKNESS.

The war that a few days ago threatened to involve nations in the eastern hemisphere, has, it appears, been averted; but on terms that certainly reflect no credit on Mr. Gladstone and his Ministry. Nothing, as matter of course, is more desirable than saving the lives of men—it is pre-eminently before what a delicate but false sentimentality, in most instances, terms "national honor"; but when the sacrifice is but temporarily delayed, national compromise is never justifiable. The old Roman maxim that "the most unjust peace is preferable to the most just war," may have been acceptable in days gone by, but it will hardly suit the genius of the present age, and especially when "the just war" is only postponed for the time.

Gladstone has certainly made a bad "settlement" of the Russian difficulty, but blundering in foreign policies appears to be his special forte. He madly thrust the nation into a conflict with the Mahdi of Egypt, that could possibly, no matter what its termination, bring the nation no credit, and that was certain to cause the loss of valuable lives by pestilence and sword. The lives have been lost, and the conflict is brought to an ignominious close for the present. The judgment which influenced Britain's Premier in the Egyptian difficulty appears to influence him in the Afghan affair as well—he has learned nothing by experience, and has forgotten none of his own idiosyncracies. A few days ago the nation's credit, even honor, seemed pledged to avenge the Russian attack on the defenceless Afghans; the nation was pledged to protect from Russian greed the Penjdeh and surroundings, and now the word comes that the latter have been ceded to Russia—that an arbitrator is to adjudicate on national honor on both sides, and this is the price of peace. But as we have said above, if this guaranteed peace, it would be all the less matter. The fact of the matter is that Russia sees herself handicapped in any race for national rank without some supports to the south—she has them of course in frozen waters to the north—and will break through as many treaties as she makes, when she secures them or becomes actually crippled in her attempt. This circumstance alone prevents any permanent peace; and as the interests England's Indian possessions all lie in the way of Russian gratification, no permanent peace may be looked for, no matter what the results of the arbitration may be. Every step towards a

Gladstone has recently made, is to the world, if not to the people at home, an admission of national weakness—an impression that the empire cannot afford to have circulated in the present state of general unrest.

## Pictures of Yourself.

To introduce our handsome new style pictures throughout the U. S. at once, we will send four dozen finely finished photographs of yourself, postpaid, upon receipt of \$1.00 and sample photo, to copy from, (cabinet size preferred), provided you will promise in your letter to show pictures, and act as agent in case they are satisfactory. *Assure to please everyone.* Refer to Postmaster, Am. Express Agent, or Nunda Bank. Remit by postal note or registered letter (no stamps taken), and mention paper. Address, NUNDA PUBLISHING CO., Nunda, N.Y.

Our neighbor, to distinguish itself, and display an enterprise inseparable from ability and strength, recently reported an interview with Wabadiiski, the Sioux Chief, when the latter was 75 miles distant at the time, that is bearing very undesirable fruit. The interview reported the chief was unfriendly and likely to take up arms at any moment against the Government, and to which he naturally take serious exception. Newspapers are always supposed to voice public opinion, and because of that Wabadiiski was led to believe the entire community was suspicious of his loyalty. The local Grit print, however, voices but one man's opinion, and that in a fevered state, but of course the Indian Chief has no means of knowing either the disease or the excitement of his detractor. The Indians of course, want to be assured that if they threaten the public peace, the people will treat them to their deserts but that is all; and that circumstance should offer no ground for public suspicion or distrust. What the white man is supposed to do is to teach his red neighbor all his virtues and hide from the latter his vices, but the Grit print reverses the order of things and teaches the vices first, commencing with wilful and barefaced lying. The people of Manitoba and the Northwest know of no reason why they should not have the friendship of the whole Indian race, as the Canadian Government has always treated them with kindness and a fair degree of liberality; and we believe that friendliness would abound but for the fire-eating speeches of interested individuals. Whatever Riel may aim at in notoriety and personal aggrandizement, it is a fact patent to the world, his present uprising can end in no permanent advantage to the Indians who ally themselves with him; but this assurance offers no excuse, for the innuendoes of the Brandon Grit print's pedigree, to fan the flames with falsehood out of whole cloth. We trust that the next "interview" of our neighbor will be personal and not the result of a nightmare, brought on through a severely disordered stomach.

## Free to Farmers.

To secure 100,000 new subscribers during next sixty days, we will actually send the best farmers magazine in the U. S. free for one year to everyone sending us at once the names of ten farmers and 12 cent stamps for postage, etc. Regular price \$1.00. Address, NATIONAL AGRICULTURIST, Nunda, N.Y.

## THE REBELLION.

## The Fight with Poundmaker.

BATTLEFORD, May 5.—Col. Otter, with 220 troops, started to Poundmaker's reserve Friday afternoon. He drove all night, and at 5:15 on Saturday morning began a seven hours engagement with the Indians. Eight of our men were killed, and thirteen wounded. The attack was begun by the Indians suddenly, and it looked as if a trap had been set for us, into which we ran. The enemy was very strong, their numbers being estimated at six hundred, and they fought heroically from cover, while we were comparatively open to their fire. They were fighting from the brow of a hill over a cone. Five minutes after the first shot was fired we appeared to be completely surrounded. Fifty men were sent back to the fort. We had just passed through a deep gulch thickly wooded, and a swift stream running on one side. The men sent back

and accomplished their object, thus lessening the danger of the situation. The fighting, which was all skirmishing, was over a large and uneven stretch of country, and our men working at great disadvantage, but they stuck to it like heroes, and with bullets whistling in on them from almost every direction never flinched for an instant. Every corps continued

the enemy was almost silenced. They resumed again shortly, and the fighting was again heavy. The artillery, with two seven-pounders and the Gatling gun, did good work repeatedly by forcing the enemy from their cover, and at 11 o'clock the enemy was again almost completely silenced. Col. Otter had already given orders to withdraw from a position of such disadvantage. The Indians observing this, endeavored to cut off the retreat of the men. Our troops

## FOUGHT THEIR WAY OUT

inch by inch, the front always to the enemy. No praise is sufficient to describe the bravery of our officers and men. Every one showed himself a hero. Col. Otter, with his staff, was in every part of the field, and his orders were cool and decided as in a sham battle. The men were badly used up before the withdrawal began.

## OUR FORCE

was comprised of seventy-five mounted police and scouts, "B" Battery, Ottawa Guards, "C" Company, Infantry School, the Queen's Own Rifles and Battleford Rifles. It is thought from thirty to sixty of the enemy were killed. The column returned to Battleford the same night. The wounded are all doing well.

Following is the revised list of killed and wounded:

## KILLED.

BATTLEFORD RIFLES.  
PRIVATE ARTHUR DODDS.  
GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARDS,  
PRIVATE JOHN ROGERS.  
INFANTRY SCHOOL COYS.  
BUGLER PAWLKES.  
NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.  
CORPORAL LOWEY.  
CORPORAL R. B. SLEIGH.

Batoche, May 6, via Clark's Crossing, May 10.—We are having our second engagement with the rebels to-day and as I write both sides are hotly engaged. Leaving camp at six o'clock this morning, the steamer Northcote having previously gone down the river, we proceeded for a distance of about seven miles without seeing anything of the enemy. The day was fine and warm, and the march was made without incident along the trail leading from Gabriel Dumont's which winds through the wooded bluffs and coulees which characterize this section of the country.

## THE GATLING BEGINS WORK.

A party of rebels were met and fired upon by the scouts with such effect that they quickly retired behind the houses. Capt. Howard then brought the Gatling guns to bear upon them and it belched forth a terrific charge, which drove the rebels into the house. Again the fire of the Gatling was directed upon the house from which they fled in wild confusion into the bush.

## PRIESTS MET

Batoche church was now in full view, and a priest was seen waving a white flag as a signal of peace. General Middleton and his staff, including Lord Melgund, Colonel Houghton and several others; advanced and saluted the reverend father, and several other priests and sisters of charity who had taken refuge in the house, fearing attacks from the Indians, came out of Pere Muelon's house, which is situated close to the church.

## KILLED AND WOUNDED

The killed and wounded have been brought into the field hospital and are as follows:

## KILLED.

Gunner WM. A. PHILLIPS; of A. Battery; shot through the stomach, and died while being carried in.

## WOUNDED.

Napoleon Charpentier, A battery, shot in the legs.  
Michael Toohy, A battery, wounded in the legs.  
W. Fairbanks, A battery, shot in the thigh.  
T. J. Stout, A battery, run over by a gun.

## FROM THE FRONT.

Humbolt, N.W.T., May 11.—Trooper Schofield, of the Governor-General's Body Guard, and David Drain, a scout, arrived at sundown this evening, coming directly from Middleton's camp. They were sent by Col. Dunsmuir with messages for Gen. Middleton on Saturday morning, arriving at Batoche at noon. An engagement between Middleton's forces and the rebels was then in progress, having commenced at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. A steady fire was continued all day and night. During the night the rebels made a dash to get the field gun, but were driven back under a heavy fire from the Gatling gun.

## ALL DAY SUNDAY

The firing continued. Both parties kept well under cover, and only fired on opportune occasions. The rebels followed the old mode of warfare, having entrenched themselves in rifle pits. Gen. Middleton was equal to them, and he routed his force near the church within 500 yards of the rebel stronghold. Schofield said that our boys are cool and determined to win. The General has promised that the command to retire will not be given, but intends staying with the rebels until they are withered out. He fully realizes the situation and sends word that he is holding his own and

## PEGGING AWAY.

Gen. Middleton has plenty of supply and can hold out for weeks if necessary. The battery shelled the houses along the river and set them on fire. But for a priest being in the church it would have been shelled. They refused to leave. It was reported that they were given until seven o'clock this morning to come to Gen. Middleton or join Riel. The couriers who left camp at six o'clock think the church was shelled a little later, as they heard the boom of cannon as it shelled away. While passing along the trail down the river to Gabriel's Crossing, Schofield and his companion were

by rebels firing concealed in the ditch. The bullets whistled very close to their heads. Putting upst to their knees they were soon out of the fire of the enemy. Rebel scouts are on every side of Middleton, and trail along the trails is very dangerous. No correspondent has yet ventured from camp. The Indians were in the habit of going to the roof of the church and firing at Middleton's forces. On Sunday afternoon a scout forced himself on the roof, when Capt. Mitchell, a sharpshooter of the 90th, drew a bead on him, killing him. It is not known how many of the rebels have been

killed, but it will only be a matter of time when Middleton will have them completely surrounded.

## The General's Account.

Ottawa, May 13.—In the House this evening Hon. M. Caron read the following official despatch from Gen. Middleton:

Batoche's House, May 11th, via Clarke's Crossing, 12th.—Have just made a general attack and cleared the whole settlement. The men behaved splendidly. The rebels are in full flight. I am sorry to say I have not got Riel. While I was reconnoitering this morning Wm. Ashley, one of the prisoners, walked up with a flag of truce, and handed me a letter from Riel saying: "If you massacre our families, I shall massacre the prisoners." I sent a message that if he would put his women and children in one place, and let us know where they was, no shots should be fired on them. I then returned to camp and pushed on my advance. I pressed on until I saw my chance, and ordered

## A GENERAL ADVANCE.

The men responded nobly, splendidly led by their officers and Col. Strauchner. They drove the enemy out of their rifle pits, and forced them away across the plain and seized the houses, and we are now masters of the place. Most of my force will bivouac there. Fight in the heat of the action Mr. Ashley came back with another message from Riel as follows:—"General—Your prompt answer to my note shows that I was right in mentioning the cause of humanity. We will gather our families in one place, and as soon as it is done we will let you know." (Signed) Louis David Riel. On the envelope he had written as follows:—"I do not like war and if you do not retreat, and refuse an interview, the question remains the same concerning the prisoners." Our losses, I am afraid is heavy, but not so heavy as might be expected. As yet I find it is five killed and seventeen wounded.

## THE KILLED.

are Capt. French commanding the scouts; Lieut. Fitch, 10th Grenadiers; Capt. Brown, Boulton's scouts; A. W. Kipped, Surveyor's scouts; and Private Fraser of the 90th battalion.

## THE WOUNDED

are Lt. Gordon, surveyor's scouts; Lt. Laidlaw, 10th Grenadiers, and Major Dawson, 10th Grenadiers, all slightly; Sergeant Major Watson, 90th Battalion, slightly in ankle; Sgt. Jakes, 90th Batt, in hands; Private Young, 90th, flesh wound; Private W. Cook, 10th Grenadiers, shot in arm; Bugler M. Gaughan, 10th Grenadiers, slightly; Private C. Barber, slight wound in head; Private J. W. Quigley, flesh wound in arm; Private J. Marshall, 10th Grenadiers, flesh wound in leg; Private W. Watson, 10th Grenadiers, slight wound in back; Private Barton, Midland, seriously injured in thigh and groin; Corp. Helliwell, Midland, slightly wounded in face and arm; Lt. Helliwell, Midland, hurt in shoulder. The prisoners have all been released. Jackson the white man, who was Riel's secretary, but who is now mad. He is rather dangerous.

(Signed FRED. MIDDLETON,  
Major General.

## ODDFELLOWS.

## Sermon Delivered by Rev. Mr. Boydell.

"Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ."—Galatians VI, 2.

We give the right hand of fellowship to the Independent Order of Oddfellows today, and extend a hearty welcome to the Society as a worthy and ancient fraternity for propagating the principles of benevolence and fidelity.

We are glad to recognize you here in God's house of prayer, glad for your sakes and for ours.

The great Head of the Church has taught us to recognize good whenever and wherever it is evidenced.

Ye shall know them by their fruits. "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them."

Every good and perfect gift is from above and cometh down from the Father of light—whom there is no variableness neither shadow of turning.

I have said I am glad for your sakes and for ours thus to recognize your work and aim here to-day. I am glad for your sake because your presence here identifies your work, and not only your work but the spirit and temper in which you seek to carry on that work, with Christ and his church. It is a pledge and symbol that in the noble efforts you put forth to carry out the Divine command, to do unto others as you would they should do unto you, you seek the Divine blessing.

You are aware and show by your presence here, that you are aware that, you are not sufficient of yourselves to think anything as of yourselves—but that your sufficiency is of God, that you take in the full meaning of the words of our great Teacher and Evangelist—Without me ye can do nothing.

I rejoice therefore, that you should seek thus publicly to identify your work and aim with that of the church, and recognize the source of all power, purity and love in God through Jesus Christ our Lord; and I am glad for our sakes, for Christ's sake, for the Church's sake to have that lively testimony which this recognition on your part affords to the Power of the Holy Spirit which turns men from darkness to light, from the power of Satan unto God, which is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing of soul and spirit and of the joints and marrow, and as a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart. Yea, we thank God that the church can number as her children those who faithfully follow the example of the great humanity and go about the world doing good, who remember the aim of the holy life which came to seek and to save that which was lost, and set upon the mountain of the Good Samaritan, in bringing themselves the true neighbor of the world, and those who are full of love.

I am not unmindful of the fact that your work is a secret society, that is, that all its policy and ritual is not open to the world. If indeed this be urged as an objection to the recognition of its claims and work, though I am not here in the capacity of a

member to vindicate its honor, yet I am here to state that which I have already said, by their fruits ye shall know them, and these fruits were evidenced and enforced, by the example and precept of him who delivered this injunction and promised this reward.

"He who giveth a cup of cold water in the name of a disciple shall in no wise lose his reward."

A wise and good man may have valid reasons for keeping secret many of his most unselfish actions. And indeed He who alone has taught us the true meaning and power of charity has enjoined a sort of modest and innate secrecy in the performance of our undivided sections of benevolence. He commands—"Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth"—nor is it a necessary condition of Christian action that all the world should know how or when Christ's precepts be carried into effect. What concerns us to know is that the end is good and the means justifiable.

But the burden of what I would say to-day has to do with that work itself—that work so fully and encouragingly expressed in the words of the text—"Bear ye one another's burdens, and go fulfil the law of Christ." I take it that you my brethren stand pledged to certain duties and responsibilities towards those of your own order, that you are a mutual insurance society of love, the premium of which consists in special duties included in the second great commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Now while I maintain most strenuously that it is the bounden duty and obligation of every member of Christ's Church baptized into the oneness of love, of which their King and Savior is the head, and they the members, to prove their oneness of inheritance in Christ by deeds of love towards each other—so that if one member suffers all the members suffer, or if one member be honored all the members rejoice with it.

While I most solemnly and emphatically assert that no tie can be greater or obligation stronger than that which our membership of Christ involves.

Yet I am quite ready to allow that there may be most profitably fitting agencies within our common brotherhood in Christ for carrying into effect those duties to which as Christians we stand already pledged—there may be and doubtless are, special lines of action, special forms of utterance, for the great work and tongue of charity.

Right it is that your energies and active sympathies of benevolence should find a field to work in, and that looking over the vineyard of the Lord you should select such portions and such work as in the great providence of God you were fitted and impelled by the Holy Spirit to undertake.

We can thankfully point to individual efforts in the same direction. The name of Howard will ever be held in grateful memory by his labors in effecting prison reform. Florence Nightingale will ever be a name honored amongst men as a ministering angel to man's dire necessities, brought about by the miseries of war, and there are (thank God) the names of thousands unknown to fame or history, who have gone down to their graves laden with grateful blessings of those to whom they have all unselfishly ministered, and of whose deeds the Holy Spirit has written for our comfort and encouragement. Their works do follow them.

Thank God, we point too, with glowing thankfulness to those noble-band of holy women, those sisterhoods of mercy, who in the motherland, minister to the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and keep themselves unspotted from the world. Who, without gain for pay, step down many of them, from the pedestal of rank and ease, and minister in the back slums of our great cities to the needs and open sores of England's pauper and disease-stricken population. I say thank God this noble band of witnesses to the reality and power of our common faith is numbered by the thousands. May our prayer be that they may never cease to overcome and outmatch the misery, and woe, and sickness that is in the world through sin.

Think not my dear brethren that I would in any wise obscure your noble work by comparisons, or seek to make invidious allusions in this respect, indeed I hold it must needs be in the nature of things impossible to do so, for he who is truly engaged in the good work of helping a needy or a sin-stricken, or a fallen brother or sister, must of necessity regard all who are engaged in the same work in the same spirit as allies—not rivals.

Said our great Evangelist in reply to the selfish and narrow imputation of one of his followers, "Forbid him not, for he that is not against us is on our part."

But not only in the active and local efforts of your society to promote the ends of benevolence is your society at one with the objects of the church, but in the more extended field of national philanthropy there is a fundamental and gratifying agreement. I read in your journal that recognizing the divinely asserted truth, that God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth and that we have all one Father—you pray that the time may soon come, and in no small degree through the work of your order, through the consistency of your acts with your principles, when the chain of human bondage shall be broken, and one law shall bind all nations, tongues and kindreds of the earth, and that law shall be the law of universal brotherhood.

I need hardly say that the law of Christianity is the first and only law that has been enacted for the good of all mankind, the only voice that has been lifted on behalf of the true brotherhood of man. The first law that bid a man cast aside the received maxims of a polished and selfish civilization, "thou shalt love thy friends and hate thine enemies" and substitutes that searching test for a God given spirit, "Love thy enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you"—and is the law of Christ, and these are alone the principles of action which ever can secure the co-fraternity of nations.

Your order therefore in boldly casting aside the traditions of race and cast, and setting up the law of the true field of your efforts, is in the truest and the most direct manner, the law of the true brotherhood of man.

I am not unmindful of the fact that your work is a secret society, that is, that all its policy and ritual is not open to the world. If indeed this be urged as an objection to the recognition of its claims and work, though I am not here in the capacity of a



work, if you stoop to gather the crown of immortal honor—which those who press perchance more closely around the standard of their leader neglect or despise all honor to the noble work and noble aims which born of God, stir up all who bear the name and wear the livery of Christ to greater, truer works of mercy and of love.

Christ our blessed Saviour, is the only holy one who has, who could bear the burden of our fallen humanity in all the fulness of its dread reality. Surely he hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows, the chastisement of our peace was upon Him. Nor only in the darker and more mysterious agony of His expiatory sacrifice, was this His sorrow for us evidenced, but also in the ordinary and extraordinary sorrows of life. He was with those that mourned, to cheer, to heal, to suffer, with His well loved children.

The grave of Lazarus, the ten thousand works of love and mercy towards man in body and in spirit attest and embody the truth and power of the Gospel which He taught, and we my brethren are bid so to fulfil this law of Christ. We then (writes St. Paul) as workers together with Him beseech you also that ye receive not the Grace of God in vain. This God given, this unselfish law, is the law which by God's grace you use special efforts to fulfill. It is surely the wish and the prayer of the church that your mission of mercy and love may be blessed, and we join in heart and voice in the prayer of Israel's Psalmist for your success.

Prosper O Lord the work upon us. Yes, prosper thou our handy work.

#### A WIDE SPREAD EVIL.

The great source of consumption and of ugly sores is scrofula in the blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the entire system and cure scrofula, as well as the more common blood humors.

#### FOREIGN.

It is considered in knowing circles in London that the British Government's arrangement with Russia to avoid a war on the Afghan affair, is a complete surrender to Russia at all points demanded. This morning's Post agrees with Lord Churchill about the urgent need of ousting the ministry, and says the independent members might have turned Gladstone's majority into a minority.

The Standard says: "The dignity and power of Russia and England were embodied in General Komaroff and Sir Peter Lumsden, and M. De Giers will take care that the prestige of Russia in the person of Komaroff shall not be dimmed, while the English Ministry has already decided that England's prestige is to be extinguished. The further misfortune is that we are by no means assured that even for one hour the necessity for using force has passed away."

#### A THROAT CURE

A cure for Croup. There is no better remedy for Croup than Hayward's Yellow Oil taken internally and applied according to special directions. This is the great household panacea for rheumatism, stiff joints, pain, inflammation, &c.

A large force of British and Indian troops and friendly natives under General Graham, marched out at midnight on the 7th to Tack-hol, near Suakin, where they surprised and defeated 400 rebels, killing 60 of them and capturing twelve prisoners and 1,500 head of cattle. After burning the village they returned to Suakin, fighting until they had passed Hasheen. The British loss was five wounded.

Thursday was the second day of the New-market first spring meeting. The race for the 2,000 guinea stakes, for three-year-olds, was won by Capt. C. Bowling's bay colt Paradox, Mr. Gerard's bay colt second, and Mr. McKenzie's bay colt, Child of the Mist, third. There were seven starters.

The Queen through her private secretary, Sir H. F. Ponsonby, sent a special letter to the officer at present in command of the Canadian voyageurs, expressing Her Majesty's regret that owing to the outbreak of small-pox in their ranks she had been advised that it would not be desirable for the voyageurs to go to Windsor Castle to receive her personal thanks for their services in Egypt. The letter requests the officer to inform his men that Her Majesty was greatly pleased by the energy and devotion displayed by the Canadians in the performance of their arduous duties on the Nile.

#### A GOLDEN OPINION

Mrs. Wm. Allan, of Acton, declares that Hayward's Yellow Oil is the best household remedy in the world for colds, croup, sore throat, burns, scalds, and other painful complaints. Her opinion is well founded.

#### PROVINCIAL.

Lieut.-Col. Kennedy, well known to most of our readers and who captained the Canadian voyageurs to Egypt, died in London, England, on Tuesday last week, of small-pox, and was buried at that city. The Colonel was a man of great enterprise, and will be missed in Winnipeg where his name was always identified with every movement for the prosperity of the place.

Seventy-five immigrants went west on Thursday last to settle at Qu'Appelle.

So far Winnipeg has raised \$7,000 by way of subscriptions for the volunteers at the front.

#### CANADIAN.

Cattle are dying in many parts of Ontario for want of fodder, while in Manitoba the country of alleged deep snows, the livestock is suffering on the prairies.

James, who, charged with the murder of an old man, was hanged since, has been sent to the gallows as a murderer.

Rumour has it, the London cigar makers, have failed with liabilities of \$12,000.

#### Groom Wanted!

BY THE BRANDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY  
To travel a route in the County of Brandon  
with experience and references. Apply  
at the Brandon Agricultural Society, April 1st, 1885.  
R. T. EVANS,  
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## IMPORTANT

Spring Stock

JUST ARRIVED.



50 Cases to choose from

## Fraser Bros.,

Masonic Block, Brandon.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!

### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

#### THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

#### LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

#### THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

#### For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds.

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment,

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And are sold at 1/4, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6, and 1/2 each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

220 Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.

### "UNION" FLOUR AND FEED MILL.



Portable Mill Made for General Purposes. The Best and Most Practical as well as Most Durable.

SEE IT BEFORE YOU BUY ELSEWHERE.

Combining NEW FEATURES never before shown in a Flour Mill. It will grind all kinds of grain without heating it.

### The great Buhr Stone Crinders.

For Farmers and Millers.

— RUN BY EITHER —

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"WIND MILL POWER IS THE CHEAPEST."

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Screw Gear, Double Header and Pumping

WINDMILLS, for driving machinery and pumping water.

Windmills from 1 H.P. to 30 Horse Power.

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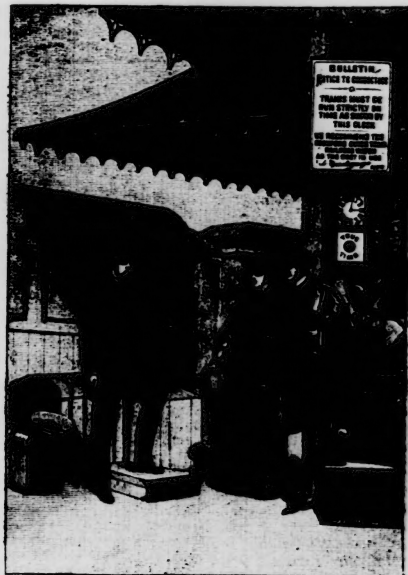
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ROCKFORD WATCH,



Sole Agent for the Celebrated

THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Agent for W. MOHAMPS SHOW CASES.

Personal supervision to all REPAIRING, and satisfaction guaranteed.

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

## MAPS, MAPS, MAPS, JUST OUT.

### MAP OF BRANDON COUNTY

Showing the Topography of the County, Schools, Post Offices, Bridges, and other improvements to date. Size 32x42.

Handsome mounted and varnished with rollers top and bottom..... \$4.50  
Sheet copies mailed to any address..... 2.00

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Showing Judicial Districts, Counties, Etc. Mounted same as County Map..... \$3.00  
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Showing position of buildings, graded streets, sidewalks, tanks and all public and private improvements.

Corrected and revised to January 1st, 1885, mounted same as County Map..... \$1.50  
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Government, Railway, C. P. R., and School Maps always on hand.

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## Look Out!

For the advertisement next week, of the

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**Burdock BLOOD BITTERS**

Cures all kinds of Disorders of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.



I left the doctor and walked to the agents in whose hands the house in Horace street was placed. I obtained keys and made some inquiries. I found that at the time of the murder the house had been let furnished for a few weeks to an Italian gentleman whose name was forgotten. He had paid the rent in advance, so no inquiries had been made about him. The house had been vacant for a long time. There was nothing against it except that the owner would only let it at a certain rent, which most people appeared to consider too high.

I gave my name and address and took the keys. I spent the remainder of the afternoon in searching every nook and cranny in the house, but no discovery rewarded my labor. There was, I believed, no place in which the body of a victim could have been hid—there was no garden in which it might have been buried. I took back the keys and said the house did not suit me. Then I returned home, and brooded on my grief, whilst Macari's face and attitude as to my heart.

As day by day I went on working and waiting, everything grew warmer, and I was told that the crisis was over that Pauline was out of danger; that she was herself again.

Which self? The self I had only known, or the self before that fatal night? With a beating heart I drew near to her bedside. When, exhausted without strength to move, I took her hand, she opened her eyes and looked at me. It was a look of wonder, of recognition, but it was the look of a creature who had been a stranger to these beautiful eyes that opened, gazed at me, and then closed, then opened again, and then closed again, with tears running down her cheeks, and at my heart a feeling of mingled joy and sorrow, hope and fear, which words will not express.

Then Macari's black face came out from its hiding place and seized me as it were by the throat—clung to me, wrenched with me—cried, "I am true! Push me away, I am still true. The lips of a villain speak to me, but for once they speak the truth. If not for this, why the crime? Men do not lightly commit murder." Even then, when the moment I had prayed and longed for had come—when sense, full sense, was given back to my poor love—I was invaded, conquered and crushed to the ground by the foul lie which might be truth.

"We are strangers—she knows me not," I cried. "Let me prove that this is a lie, or let us be strangers forever."

How could I prove it? How could I ask Pauline? Or asking her, how could I expect her to answer? Even if she did, would her word satisfy me? Oh, that I could see Macari! Villain he might be, but I felt he was not such a double-dyed villain as Macari.

Thinking that I formed a desperate resolve, I meant to do strange and desperate things when life is at stake—with me it was more than life. It was the honor, the happiness—everything of two people.

Yes, I would do it! Mad as the scheme seemed, I would go to Siberia, and if I came, perseverance, favor, or craft, could bring me back to face with truth, I would win the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

#### CHAPTER V. IN SEARCH OF THE TRUTH.

Across Europe—half-way across Asia—for the sake of an hour's interview with a Russian political prisoner? It was a wild scheme, but I was determined to carry it out. If my plan was a mad one, I would, at least, insure a chance of its success by putting all the method I could in my preparations. I would not rush wildly to my journey's end and find it rendered fruitless by the stupidity or ignorance of some one vested with last authority. No, I must proceed with care, and I must be sure that I would be able to do so. Money, one of the most important of all, I had plenty of, and was ready to use freely; but there were other things which were indispensable, my first step would be to obtain these. I could go quietly and unobtrusively to work, for it would be today before I could venture to leave Pauline. Only when all chance of discovery was at an end could I begin my journey.

So during those days, whilst the poor girl gradually, but very, very slowly, regaining strength, I looked upon all I possessed among the great people of the land, until I found one whose position was such that he could ask a favor of a far greater man than himself, and moreover, expect that it should be granted without delay. He did this for my sake with such efficacy that I received a letter of introduction to the Russian ambassador at St. Petersburg, and also a copy of a letter which had been forwarded him containing instructions on my behalf. Each of the letters bore an autograph which would insure every assistance being given to me. With these, and the addition of a letter of credit for a large amount on a St. Petersburg bank, I was ready to start.

But before I left, Pauline's safety and well-being during these months of absence must be considered. The difficulties this presented almost made me abandon, or, at least, postpone, the execution of my plan. Yet I knew it must be carried out to the very letter, or Macari's life would ever stand between my wife and myself. Better I should go at once, while we were strangers, better, if Cheri by word or silence confirmed the shameful tale that we should never meet again.

Pauline would be left in good hands. Priscilla would do her bidding faithfully and fully. The old woman was by this time quite aware that her charge had awakened to both memory and new self-reliance. She knew the reason why for days and days I had not even entered the room. She knew that I considered Pauline, in her present state, no more my wife than when I first met her in Turin. She knew that some mystery was attached to our relations with each other, and that I was bound upon a long journey to clear this up. She was content with this knowledge, or sought to obtain no more than I chose to give her. My instructions were minute, as soon as she well enough Pauline was to be taken to the seaside. Everything was to be done for her comfort and according to her wishes. If she grew curious she was to be told that some near relation, who was now journeying abroad,

had placed her in Priscilla's hands, where she was to stay until his return. But, unless the recollection of the past few months came to her, she was to be told nothing as to her true position as my wife. Indeed, I doubted now if she was legally my wife—whether, if she wished, she might not annul the marriage by stating that at the time it took place she was not in her right mind. When I returned from my expedition—if things were right, as I told myself they must be, all would have to be begun again from the beginning. I had again reached that, since the departure of the fever, Pauline had said nothing about the terrible deed she had witnessed three years ago. I feared that when her health was re-established her first wish would be to make some stir in the matter. It was hard to see what she could possibly do. Macari, I learned, had been executed the day after I accused him of the crime; Cheri was out of reach. I hoped that I might be induced to remain quiet until my return, and I instructed Priscilla, in the event of her recurring to the subject of a great crime committed by persons she knew, to inform her that all was being done to bring the guilty to their deserts. I trusted she would, with her usual docility, rest contented with this assurance.

Priscilla was to write to me—to St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other places I must stop at, going and returning. I left directed envelopes with her, and would send from St. Petersburg instructions as to the dates when the various letters should be posted. And then all I could think of was done.

All except one thing. To-morrow morning I must start. My passport is duly signed; my trunks are packed—everything ready. Once, once for a moment, I must see her before I sleep to-night—see her it may be for the last time. She was sleeping soundly—Priscilla told me so. Once more I must look upon that beautiful face that I may carry its exact image with me for thousands of miles!

I crept up-stairs and entered her room. I stood by the bedside and gazed with eyes full of tears on my wife—yet not my wife. I felt like a criminal, a desecrator, so little right, I knew, I had in the room. Her pale pure face lay on the pillow—the fairest face in all the world to me. Her bosom rose and fell with her soft regular breathing. Fair and white as an angel she looked, and I swore as I gazed on her that no word of man should make me doubt her innocence. Yet I would go to Siberia. I would have given worlds for the right to lay my lips on hers! To have seen those long dark lashes rise, and her eyes beam with love for me. Even as I was I could not refrain from kissing her forehead, the temple, just where she is thick hair begins to gray. She stirred in her sleep, her eyelids quivered, and like one awakened at the commencement of a crime, I fled.

The next day I was hundreds of miles away, and my mind was in a sterner frame. If when I reached, if ever I did reach, Cheri, I found that Macari had not lied—found that I had been fooled, spoiled, made a fool of, I should not want, but the grin of satisfaction of revenge. I should be able to go on upon the misery of the man who had deceived me and used me for his own purposes. I should see him dragging out his wretched life in chains and degradation. I should see him a slave, beaten and ill-treated. If this was the only reward I should reap it would repay me for my long journey. Perhaps, considering all that had passed, and my present state of mind, this melancholy state of mind was not unnatural to an ordinary son of Adam.

St. Petersburg at last. The letter I bear, and the letter already received on my account, insure me a gracious reception from the Russian public representative in the British capital. My request is listened to attentively; it is not so much as I expected, but it is unprecedented, but the words impossible to be granted are not used. There are difficulties, great difficulties, in the way, but, as my business is purely of a domestic nature, with no political tendency, and as the letters bear the magic autograph of a person whom the noble lord is eager to oblige, I am not told that the obstacles are insuperable. I must wait patiently for days, it may be weeks, but I can be sure that everything will be done that can be done. There is, at present, or so the newspapers say, a little friction between the two Governments. Sometimes this is shown by requests more simple than mine being refused. Still, we shall see. Now, who is the prisoner, and where is he?

All that I cannot say. I only know him as a doctor named Cheri—an Englishman—an apostle of freedom—patriot—sympathizer. I was not foolish enough to imagine he had been tried and sentenced under the name I knew him by. I supposed this to be a false one.

There was a certain man, one of that name had been sentenced to the last few months. That mattered little. Permission accorded, with the data I had given, the man would at once be identified—as soon as possible I should hear from the embassy.

"And one word of caution, Mr. Vaughan," said his lordship. "You are not in England, remember that. A hasty word, even a look, a casual remark to any stranger you see next at dinner, may utterly defeat your ends. The system of government here is different from ours."

I thanked him for his advice, although I needed no warning. The truth is that an Englishman in Russia has an even exaggerated dread of spies and the consequences of a loose tongue. More of us are looked upon with suspicion from our taciturnity than from our garrulity. I was not likely to err on the latter point.

I went back to my hotel, and for the next few days whilst away the time as best I could. Not that, under ordinary circumstances, I should have found much difficulty in so doing. St. Petersburg was one of the places I had always wished to visit. Its sights were new and strange to me; its customs worth studying; but I took little interest in anything I saw. I was longing to be away in pursuit of Cheri.

I was not foolish enough to pester the ambassador and make myself a nuisance. Believing he would do all he could, I waited patiently and in silence until I received a letter asking me to

call at the embassy. Lord—received me kindly.

"It is all settled," he said. "You will go to Siberia armed with authority which the most ignorant jailer or soldier will recognize. Of course, I have pledged my honor that in no way will you connive at the convict's escape—that your business is purely private."

I expressed my thanks, and asked for instructions.

"First of all," he said, "my instructions are to take you to the palace. The Czar desires to see the eccentric Englishman who wishes to make such a long journey in order to ask a few questions."

I would right willingly have declined the honor, but as there was no chance of escaping from it, I nerved myself to meet the autocrat as well as I could. The ambassador's carriage was at the door, and in a few minutes we were driven to the Imperial Palace.

I retain a confused recollection of gigantic sentries, glittering officers, grave-looking ushers and other officials; noble staircases and halls; paintings, statues, tapestry and gilding; then, following my conductor, I entered a large apartment, at one end of which stood a tall, noble-looking man in military attire, and I realized that I was in the presence of him whose nod could sway millions and millions of his fellow-creatures—the Emperor of all the Russias—the White Czar, Alexander II. The sovereign whose rule stretches from the highest civilization of Europe to the lowest barbarism of Asia.

Two years ago when the news of his cruel death reached England, I thought of him as I saw him that day—in the prime of life, tall, commanding, and gracious—a man it is one good to look at. Whether it be the whole truth of his great ancestor Catherine the Second's frailties were known—the mood of a peasant or a king ran in his veins, he looked every inch a ruler of men, a splendid despot.

To me he was particularly kind and considerate. This manner, as me as much as any other, is possible for a man to be in such august company. Lord—presented me by name, and after a proper reverence I waited the Czar's commands.

He looked at me for a second from his towering height. Then he spoke to me in French, fluently and without much foreign accent:

"I am glad you wish to go to Siberia?"

"With your majesty's gracious permission."

"To see a political prisoner. Is that so?"

I replied in the affirmative.

"It is a long journey for such a purpose."

"My business is of the most vital importance, your majesty."

"I understand you. I understand from Lord—"

He spoke in a quick, stern way which showed that he admitted of no prevarication. I hastened to assure him of the purely private nature of my desired interview with the criminal.

"Is he a dear friend of yours?"

"Rather an enemy, your majesty; but my happiness and my wife's happiness are at stake."

He smiled at my explanation. "You English are good to your wives. Very well, Mr. Vaughan, I shall be as you wish. The Minister of the Interior will provide you with the fullest passports and authorities. *Adieu*."

Thus dismissed, I bowed myself out, praying mentally that no politician or business man might delay the transmission of the promised documents.

In three days I received them. The passport authorized me to travel to the end of the Czar's Asiatic dominions if I thought fit, and was worded in such a way that it obviated the necessity of obtaining a fresh passport whenever a fresh government district was to be traversed. It was not until I found the trouble, unimagined and odd, that I fully realized how much favor had been shown me. These few words of writing, unintelligible to me, were a magic spell, the potency of which none dared to resist.

But now, armed with power to travel, the question was, where must I go? To ascertain this, I was taken to one of the lords of the palace. To him I explained my case. I described Cheri, gave him what I supposed was about the date of his crime and trial, and begged for information as to the best means to adopt to find him in the place of his banishment.

I was most civilly treated. Indeed, for courtesy commend me to the Russian official when you are properly and reverently accredited. Cheri was at once identified, and his right name and secret history given to me. I recognized the name at once.

There is no need to make it public. There are many men in Europe who believe in the disinterested character and noble aims of the unfortunate convict; men who mourn him as a martyr. Perhaps in the cause of liberty he was single-hearted and noble-minded. Why should I distrust his followers by revealing dark secrets of his private life? Let him, so far as I am concerned, be dead to the end.

[To be Continued]

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### Revolving Treatment of Dead in a New York Cemetery.

New York, April 15.—The commission appointed to investigate the management of Greenwood cemetery met yesterday and examined a number of persons. The testimony showed that the graves are frequently too small for the bodies, and that bodies had been conducted in a shameful manner. The attendants are careless and given to levity, and the earth is sometimes taken from one grave to fill another. One gentleman said that the cemetery laborers looked like sewer diggers. Patrick Walsh who had the bodies of his children transferred from one plot to another, he told that the bodies of his three youngest children had been placed into a box left by a shelter, while a great hole and entrance to the coffin of his eldest boy. The bodies could be seen through the hole covered with mud.

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## TOWN TOPICS

Mr. McMicken, of Winnipeg, paid our city a visit yesterday.

The Judicial Board met on Tuesday with Mr. Helliwell in the chair.

It is reported that Mr. S. Buchanan is going to run an engine on the Galt Railway shortly.

Mr. S. H. Bower returned from Ontario yesterday, and we assure our friends eastern grain not reduced his dimensions.

Every day there are farmers in town trying to sell oxen, as they are buying horses. This is a sign the bottom is still in the country.

The Bishop of Rupert's Land will hold confirmation and preach morning and evening in St. Matthews on Sunday next, 17th inst.

Mr. W. F. Irwin is having a snug little residence built on the corner of Ninth and Lorne. It is now nearing completion.

Mr. P. McGregor is erecting a nice little cottage on the corner of Princess ave. and 11th st. Hard and all as the times are building is going on in Brandon.

The Chief of Police is awaiting instructions from the Local Government before he takes action against hotel keepers selling without licenses, and the Government is not very prompt in giving them.

The other day a Mr. Rutledge, of Oaklands, residing 28 miles out, informed a townsman he had been offered \$12 dollars an acre for 50 acres of his farm, and he mentioned a neighbor who had sold at \$10. So good properties are still in demand in Manitoba, and they will be as much so as ever when quiet is again restored.

There are some who think the C. P.R. is hard on parties who have bought farms on terms of settlement, but the very reverse of this is the case. A friend informs us that in every case under his observation, and he is an observing man, their surveys allow fully more measurement cultivation than there actually is, and they are prompt and faithful in rebates.

Mr. R. M. McLeod, late in the C. P.R. telegraph service at Portage la Prairie and Emerson, is now in the city to take charge of the office in the station in the room of Mr. McDonald who is promoted to the dispatchers' office. Both gentlemen are very efficient operators and will give satisfaction wherever they may be placed.

We learn that the Rev. Mr. Boydell has resigned or is about to resign his charge of the Church of England in this city, to take charge of a mission in Muskoka. The Rev. gentleman may not have given everybody satisfaction, but it is evident from his success in the management of affairs of the church, that he has done his duty faithfully and well, and will leave with the best wishes of a large majority of the members of his congregation.

The new Baptist Church for this city is being erected on the corner of Tenth st. and Princess avenue. Mr. W. G. McKay, the contractor, has the foundation now nearly completed, and in a couple of weeks will have the whole structure well under way. When completed it will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$3,000, and will present a very imposing appearance. As many of the most prominent men of the place are identified with the Baptist denomination, the church here will have a large congregation from the start.

We have received a copy of the Neepawa Star, the second paper for the village of Neepawa, which cannot have more than 400 of a population. They talk of enterprise in western American places, but nothing can distance this. In so far as a country support goes, our Neepawa confers—both of which are very creditable publications—will doubtless receive their share; but after all it requires local patronage in the shape of advertising and job printing to maintain a paper, which we fear Neepawa cannot offer for the support of two papers. However, we wish them both success, and so far as our good wishes can help them, they shall receive them to help them on the way to prosperity and future usefulness.

Since it has been learned that Riel's stock of powder and ball is nearly at an end, it is safe to say there would be but little trouble in forming another volunteer company in the city.

An effort is being made by some parties who believe "there's millions in it" to convert the old ice rink on 8th street into a roller rink, although its strength is considered insufficient by experts. This, however, may be overcome by the assistance of mechanics.

The manager of the roller rink finds his premises too small for his patronage, and is doing the most natural thing in the world, enlarging. He is having 40 feet added to the rear of the present building, and widening the whole thus extended by some 15 ft. which will about double the capacity of the present premises.

Word reached the city the other day, that the Rev. Mr. Barman had been ordered to leave the reserve by the Oak Lake Indians, and that they were donning the war paint, but later and reliable information says this is not the case—that they are quietly attending to their own business and disposed to remain so to the end.

It does appear as if there was too much red tape still about Government acknowledgements. For instance, the police force of this city were assured, when they endangered their lives last year, in the arrest of cowboys and the seizure of cattle, that their act would be fully acknowledged; but so far there is no response. As a couple of these desperadoes slept in the city on Monday night, and as cattle stealing is again reported at Oak Lake, it is evident these characters have commenced operations, and the Government cannot expect the police authorities to give the matter proper attention when they are treated in this careless way.

Our local turf club managers have a curious idea of the way to support home enterprise, as this year they have sent their bills to Winnipeg to be printed. If it was a fact they could not get satisfactory work done here at a proper price, we should find no fault, but when the reverse is the case, the steps are unjustifiable. Nothing will do at home but a chopping of rates for which good work cannot be expected, and then they compare our work with the work they receive at outside offices, where paying prices are paid. To put the matter clear we will say this, that the MAIL Office is prepared to put up \$25 as a guarantee that it can turn out as good a job as the turf men have got, and at as low prices as they pay whenever such work may be required.

## DRIVE IT AWAY

Drive away all poisonous humors from the blood before it develops in scrofula or some chronic form of disease. Barlock Blood Bitters will do it.

## WOODWORTH.

Council met at Ralston School House, April 24th.

Members present—The Reeve, Councillors Hunter, Frame, Leask and Todd. A petition from a number of ratepayers was read, asking the council to submit a by-law granting a bonus of \$1,000 to aid a flouring mill at Oak Lake or Flat Creek. A by-law in accordance was introduced to be submitted to a vote of the electors on June 3rd.

The committee to deal with the Virden ferry, reported that owing to a difficulty in getting the transfer of the ferry executed, they had thought it better to make a bargain with Mr. Pearson as follows: He to take out a license for the season and charge for Team and driver (return) ..... 25c. Single rig ..... 15c. Foot passenger ..... 10c. Loose cattle per head ..... 10c.

The report was adopted. Frame and Miller—that the clerk be instructed to notify Mr. Williams, that there having been complaints in regard to his ferry (Oak Lake) not being in running order, he must put it in order at once.—Carried.

Hunter and Frame—that the herby-law by law as in operation last year be confirmed coming in force on May 20th.—Carried.

Hunter and Todd—that Wm. R. Smith be notified that his claim for taxes paid for 1885-86 will be allowed on taxes for next year, same being cancelled, and not entered for till July, 1885.—Carried.

Frame and Leask—that the following accounts be paid: T. R. Todd, clerk ..... \$33.15 W. J. Helliwell, expenses to Winnipeg ..... 10.00 Robert Jobb, Teaming rifles, ..... 2.00 Hunter and Frame—that this council do now form itself into a court of revision, and adjourn to meet on June 10th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

By-law No. 6, 1885, appointing 23rd of May for holding nomination in Ward No. 4, for councillor in vacancy caused by removal of Mr. Brandon, was introduced and passed.

## EASILY CAUGHT

It is very easy to catch cold, but not so easy to cure it unless you use Hagar's Pectoral Balsam, the best remedy for all throat, bronchial and lung troubles, coughs colds and consumptive tendencies.

## For Boys and Girls.

We shall give away several thousand dollars in presents before August 1st, including Solid Gold Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Revolvers, Violins, Banjos, Guitars, Music Boxes, Tool Chests, Telescopes, and everything an intelligent boy or girl could desire.

If you want the *model magazine* for the youth of the 19th century, send 25 cents for three months' trial subscription and list of presents. A handsome Pocket Knife or something of greater value guaranteed to all sending. Send for your friends and receive the presents. Address, NAT. YOUTH'S MONTHLY, Buffalo, N. Y.

## CITY COUNCIL.

The city fathers met on Monday evening last, when the Mayor and Ald. Leas, Stewart, Dickenson, Johnston, Kavanagh and Baile filed an appearance.

The minutes of last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

From Clerk Halse, of Cornwallis, stating that municipality had made arrangements for extending a road projected by the city through Mr. Asher's place.

From E. F. Bucke notifying lapsing of Fire Insurance policies—Finance Committee.

From one McDonald asking for a restaurant license. This provoked a warm discussion, Ald. Bucke and Kavanagh contending that it was unknown whether the city had power to grant such a license, and the Mayor holding we had none. It was sent to committee.

From Acton Burrows re noxious weeds.—Committee.

From the city solicitor stating the city was not liable for charges made by the Registrar, for examinations made by the city assessor.—Filed.

From Governor Hannam, of the gaol, asking the corporation to purchase ornamental trees, and guaranteeing he would take care of them.

From Mr. Wort stating there was a defect in the crossings of Victoria ave.—Board of Works.

From the poundkeeper saying he would recommend remission of fees on Mrs. Emory's cattle impounded.—Filed.

From same as to fees on a pig, now more than the value of the animal.

From do enclosing \$5.50 as the city's revenue from the pound for month of April.—Filed.

From the city solicitor enclosing account of \$77.—Finance Committee.

From Bishop & Co. enclosing account of \$1.25.—Sent to Finance.

From D. Edie demanding \$10 as payment for a hog lost in pound.—Filed.

From the manager of the woollen mills at St. Boniface, offering to move to this place if the city would grant some encouragement—a bonus of \$3,000, \$1,000 to be paid when machinery was installed, \$1,000 when in operation and \$1,000 after one year's operation.—Finance Committee.

From Mr. Riesbury, Chief of Fire Brigade, asking a grant to assist in amusements for the 24th of May.

Three telegraph accounts were offered to be paid.

From Ald. Cameron tendering his resignation as Alderman. The matter was held over till the next meeting of council.

## REPORTS.

Special committee as to tree planting.—Adopted.

Licenses and Police, that taxicabs of G. N. Gilchrist and Cole & Sanders for police clothing be accepted.

That the services of the Police Magistrate at a salary of \$300 be retained.—Adopted. (Ald. Larkin, Robinson and Barclay entered during the proceedings.)

## FIRE WATER AND LIGHT.

That the N. W. Fuel Co's account be paid \$19.50.

That J. Bradley, be paid \$21.60 recommended expenditure of \$50 on the firehall, for the convenience of the engine, to ensure his presence at all times.

(Ald. Kavanagh, Barclay and Bucke supported this clause in vigorous speeches, and Ald. Larkin and Stewart opposed, but it finally carried).—Report adopted.

## FINANCE REPORT.

That the pay roll of \$400 be laid over.

That the mail account of \$30.75 be paid. That \$712 be paid on court house under by-law.

That the services of one telephone be dispensed with.

That E. C. Patterson's circular re cyclotile be filed.

Report adopted.

## ENQUIRIES.

Bucks wanted to know if the Fire, Water and Light Com. proposed purchasing a shut off valve for the Fire Engine. No answer.

Ald. Stewart desired to know why J. Bradley was allowed \$50 worth of street cleaning when a resolution of council stated all work for more than \$25 dollars was to be tendered for.

Larkin wanted to know what disposal was made of the city wagon, sleigh and other implements. Answer, they were still on hand.

## MOTIONS.

Stewart and Dickenson—that Ald. Cameron's letter of resignation be sent to city solicitor.—Carried.

Bucke and Barclay—that the Chief of Police be appointed noxious weeds inspector, and that the clerk notify the Department of the resolution.

Stewart and Dixon—that this council deem it unnecessary to open a road, through sec. 25 as there is already a good road in that section should serve all purposes, said road runs east and west to Chatter.

Bucke and Lee thought the council should look after the city's interests in this matter. They should open such roads as would bring customers here instead of driving them away.

Ald. Dickenson fully corroborated what Ald. Stewart said—he did not consider the city was in a position to expend a thousand dollars on this for a questionable gain. Motion carried and a copy ordered for the Municipalities of Cornwallis and Elton.

Bucke and Barclay—that the clerk reply to the proprietor of woollen mills to the effect that the city was not at present prepared to vote a money bonus, but would assist in procuring site and exemption from taxes for a number of years.—Carried.

Lee and Stewart—that a grant of \$50 be given to the firemen to assist in celebrating

the 24th. By the vote of the Mayor it was thrown out.

The court of revision is to be advertised for the 21st.

Larkin and Robinson—that the clerk notify Latouche Tupper that there are parties selling liquor in the town without license, and that he set in the matter.

Stewart and Robinson—that the city fence the market square on condition that Mr. Hudson plant 200 trees free gratis.—Carried.

The wardens of St. Matthew's Church, acknowledge with thanks the following donations.

John, Dickenson	\$10.00.
Judge Walker	10.00
Dr. Spencer,	do.
Rev. Jas. Boydell	do.
John Hanbury,	do.
W. F. Parker,	do.
H. Meredith,	do.
H. Henderson & Henderson	do.
W. H. Helliwar,	do.
Shirley & Shirley	do.
W. A. Macdonald	do.
A. Jakes	do.
Frederic Torrence	do.
E. F. Bucke	do.
J. R. Matthey	do.
Mrs. Gooding	do.
F. H. Hesson	do.
Arthur McLean	do.
Rev. Mr. Dundas	do.
J. D. McBurnie, jr.	do.
Sheriff Clement	do.
N. J. Halpin,	\$5.00.
E. Evans,	do.
F. Nation,	do.
Harry Collier,	do.
T. T. Atkinson,	do.
Miss Bristol,	do.
J. Miles,	do.
S. Barber,	do.
F. J. Patterson,	do.
Stanley Clark,	do.
C. Meredith,	do.
W. B. Brown	do.
H. J. Skynner,	do.
Allan Harris,	do.
T. A. Shaw,	do.
C. J. McGee	do.
Robt. Weatherill,	do.
John Weatherill,	do.
J. C. Todd,	do.
F. W. Peters,	do.
F. A. McIntosh,	do.
J. J. Parker,	do.
Wm. White,	do.
P. E. Darst,	do.

Small amounts of \$2.50 Prof. Buels entertainment \$36.35. Besides the above amounts several of the same donors paid balance of pew rents and envelope dues.

Further donations are earnestly requested to pay off a few accounts which are now too long standing. After which themembers and friends of the church may reasonably expect a more hopeful statement of the finances. Every effort is being put forth to arrange that the liabilities can be paid off without pressing the people.

JOHN HANBURY, ) Wardens.  
J. K. SHIRLEY, )

## A SAD NEGLECT

Neglecting a constipated condition of the bowels is sure to bring ill health and great suffering. Barlock Blood Bitters regulate the bowels in a natural manner, purifying the blood and promote a healthy action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.

## BORN.

BOYDELL—On Monday, 11th May, the wife of the Rev. Jas. Boydell, of a daughter.

## TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED—Female, for eight months, third-class certificate. Duties to commence on the first of June. State salary &c. Apply to

ROBERT SUTHERLAND,  
Sec. Treas. Hillsdale School District.  
Applications received till May 20th.

TEACHER WANTED—For the Education of Pointe du Lac District, female preferred, 2nd or 3rd class certificate; duties to commence 1st June and continue till the 1st December; vacation from the 2nd to the 3rd Tuesday in August. Applicants to state salary.

W. H. GRAY,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
Brierwood P. O., Man.

TEACHER WANTED—Female, for six months, 1st class certificate, commencing 11th May. Apply sending testimonials, and salary required, to

JOHN LENLY,  
Alice School District,  
St. Louis, Man.  
P. S.—Applications received till May 1st.

TEACHER WANTED for Paisley School District. Duties to commence on 1st of April. State salary.

Apply to  
J. A. MAGEE,  
Sec. Treas. Carleton P. O.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

SERVANT GIRL wanted to general housework. Apply to

MRS. HANBURY,  
5th St., Brandon.

WANTED—Faint and vest makers, only practical hands. Wages \$1.75. Apply  
COLONIZATION STORE CO.  
Regina.

WANTED—Sewing by the day, in families, by a first-class dressmaker, recently from Ontario. Apply at this office.

## Situation Wanted.

AS A Seamstress, can do sewing, dressmaking &c., in all their branches. Leave orders at a Mail Office, Brandon.

Public notice is hereby given that the

## Court of Revision

OF THE

## CITY OF BRANDON,

will be held on

Thursday, 21st of May, 1885,

In the City Hall, at 8.30 o'clock, p. m.

JOHN C. KERR,  
City Clerk.



## MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday 24th of May next, for the conveyance of her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each way, between Carleton Place and Regina from the first day of July next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle leaving Carleton Place each way—  
The Mails to leave Carleton Place on Fridays at 6.30 a. m., arrive at Regina at 11.30 a. m. Leave Regina same day at 1.30 p. m. and arrive at Carleton Place at 6.30 p. m.

Or if more suitable for persons tendering: Leave Regina on Fridays at 7 a. m., arrive at Carleton Place at 12.00 noon. Leave Carleton Place same day at 2.00 p. m. and arrive at Regina at 7.00 p. m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Carleton Place, Wascana and Regina, or at this office.

Post Office Inspector's office, Winnipeg, 17th of April, 1885.

W. W. MCLEOD,  
P. O. Inspector.

## NOTICE!

Is hereby given that a By-law to raise the sum of Four Thousand Dollars by the issue of Debentures to that amount, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a flouring mill at Oak Lake station, or (in case of an insufficient supply of water being found there) at Flat Creek near the C. P. Railway Track, has been submitted to the Council of the Municipality of Woodworth, and that a vote of the ratepayers entitled to vote thereon will be taken on the 3rd day of June next at

Ward No. 1.—The house of T. R. Todd.  
" 2.—The Kowan school house.  
" 3.—The house of Duncan, McDonald.  
" 4.—The Ralston school house.  
" 5.—The Blair school house.  
" 6.—The house of Jeff Wilson.

Under the provisions of the Municipal Act, 1881, The said by-law provides that the said debentures shall be payable in twenty years with interest at seven per centum per annum, payable yearly, and that the amount to be levied in each year shall be \$200.00 for interest and sinking fund for repayment of principal.

The extending date of the Municipality is all the amount of its ratable property according to the last revised assessment roll is \$28,000.00, and the rate on the dollar levied according to the last rate stock is seven mills.

The said by-law is a true copy thereof as it is and can be seen at the office of the undersigned until the day of taking said vote.

The further consideration of the by-law after the taking of said vote is fixed for the tenth day of June, at the Council room, in the Ralston school house, of the Municipality of Woodworth, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated this 22nd day of April, A. D. 1885.

T. R. TODD,  
Clerk of the Municipality of Woodworth.

## We want your



Just long enough to tell you about our BAR-GAINS UNEQUALLED.

## We want your



Just long enough to see our

## NEW GOODS!

It's come!  
It's a Big Thing!!  
We've got It!!!

An immense new Spring Stock of DRUG GOODS and NOTIONS, Clothing, Gent's Furnishings Goods, Hats and Caps.

Every want supplied,  
Every taste gratified,  
Every buyer delighted.

The widest range for selection, the latest styles, the most reliable goods, by far the lowest price.

## THESE ARE FACTS!

Our goods and prices favor them. Come and see.

## James Paisley,

North side Ross, near 9th St., Brandon



## GLENWOOD.

Council met May 6th, 1885, pursuant to adjournment.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Communication and copy of resolution of St. John Council, offering to pay one fourth of the expenses of a bridge over Plum Creek on road between Glenwood and Sifton.—Read and filed.

Kerr and Brown—That the Road and Bridge Committee examine and report at the next meeting the locality and feasibility of the proposed bridges mentioned in the petition of John Butler, George McGill and others now presented to this council.—Carried.

Council adjourned till 1.30 p. m.

Council resumed.

Penick and McPherson—That an order be signed in favor of the Sec-Treas. of Police District for the sum of \$15 to satisfy the order of deficiency in his levy.—Carried.

McPherson and Kerr—That the following amounts be paid:—

Mail, George & Co. rope &c. .... \$20.35  
Barnes & Clarke, balance of acct. .... 32.09  
Total ..... 52.44

Smith and Henderson—That the clerk and treasurer be instructed to examine the collection of rates for the purpose of getting all the rates possible concerning arrears of taxes in this municipality and report all particulars to this council at its next meeting.—Carried.

McPherson and McPherson—That the resolution in New York be accepted and that the Statute Labor for 1885 be paid.

Kerr and Brown—That this council do allow the sum of \$10 to be expended in erecting a pound in the village and that Wm. Smith and the Board of Police be authorized to do so.—Carried.

By-law No. 70, to repeal by-law No. 41 and to provide this municipality into road districts, read passed and signed.

By-law No. 71 to appoint pathmasters, was read, passed and signed.

The following were appointed pathmasters:

Samuel O'Brien,	Geo. Moffat,
David Bell,	W. F. Burley,
John Kirkman,	D. Sutherland,
A. Turner,	E. Hicks,
F. Porter,	H. Macdonald,
Henry Linton,	Jno. Campbell,
Alex. McKay,	Patrick O'Neil,
Martin Mann,	Jno. Sanderson,
John Baker,	E. J. Reid,
Wm. Kedge,	Thos. Lochart,
Nelson Elgar,	James Fry,
S. Smith,	Philip Grant,
A. J. Jamieson,	John Morris,
A. J. Hetherington,	Thos. Stevenson.

By-law No. 72, to appoint poundkeepers and appraisers, was read, passed and signed.

First, Geo. McGill, H. Holmes, Parish Caldwell, Wm. Fleming, A. McKay, P. Peters, P. Warren, R. Oke, M. S. N. Bryan, Henry Cook, John Waterman, T. Todd, John Weisman, James Fry, Peter Sutherland, appointed poundkeepers for 1885.

Second, T. Wilson, A. Rose, T. Carver, R. Fleming, I. Linton, John Sairay, Robert Noy, Irwin Stewart, Wm. Sharran, Wm. Harriot, A. H. Knott, N. H. Elgar, A. E. Hetherington, Wm. Hall, T. H. Hall, A. Porter, Wm. Sanderson, J. P. Danison, John Sharran, J. M. Cook, Allan McLeod, Wm. Hetherington, R. W. Brown, T. Stevenson, appointed appraisers for 1885.

Smith and Brown—That this council do now form themselves into a Court of Revision, the following changes in the Assessment Roll were made:—

T. J. Ferguson property reduced to \$3 per acre.  
R. S. Ferguson " " " " "  
A. W. Hight " " " " "  
R. Hume " " " " "

Smith and McPherson—That land covered by the Souris River in this municipality be struck off the roll for 1885.—Carried.

Council then adjourned to meet on June 2nd, 1885.

## A THROAT CURE

A cure for Croup. There is no better remedy for Croup than Hagyard's Yellow Oil taken internally and applied according to special directions. This is the great household panacea for rheumatism, stiff joints, pain, inflammation &c.

## MINNESOTA.

Mr. A. C. Swell, our butcher, has purchased the residence of Mr. R. H. Kenning, which is situated on the Brandon road, in the suburbs of our fair town. We believe Mr. S. gets the residence along with 13 acres of land for \$2,000.

An effort is being made by those related to the Minnedosa contingent who went to the front, to have forwarded to them such articles as they would stand in need of—such as socks, drawers, underclothing &c. We hope the effort put forth may be successful and that the boys will receive them safely.

Our post office is to be removed to the large and commodious building on Main St. near the railway. Mr. Boyd our efficient post master, will no doubt be pleased to get into more roomy quarters.

Mr. Wigmore has opened out in his new office near the Grand Central, where he may be found eager to supply our farmers with what machinery they may require in their agricultural pursuits.

A. E. Fisher, J. P., is giving the boys of the town lessons in military exercise, and they seem to be taking to it well. They will no doubt soon be well up in the use of rifle and bayonet.

## A GOLDEN OPINION

Mr. Wm. Allan, of Aton, declares that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best household remedy in the world for colds, croup, sore throat, coughs, croup, and other painful complaints. Her opinion is well founded.

## WHEAT AND SHUT.

Northwest Farmer: The softer varieties of grain are much more liable to smut than Red Fife, so much that some Manitoba farmers state that every head of smut found in the fields was of a stock of softer grain, the Red Fife having escaped altogether. It is well to keep in mind that nature only shows us one crop in the year; and a slight failure to get the best seed obtainable, and see every precaution so that the product may turn out profitable and satisfactory.

## THE TORONTO STORE. SELLING OUT. LEAVING BRANDON.

A Great Slaughtering Sale now going on, and to continue until the whole stock is disposed of.  
Over \$20,000 worth of Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Blankets, Furs, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., will be offered the public at and far below cost. G. As we are engaging in business in Ontario, this Sale is SQUARE and NO HUMBU. Our Whole Stock must go at any price.

### Heaps of Dry Goods

To select from. Large Stock of Plain and Brocaded Silks for Dresses and Mant  
100 pieces Dress Goods, from 10 cents.  
35 pieces Dress Cashmere, all colors and prices.  
30 pieces Grey and Plaid Wool Fannels, below cost.  
25 pieces Velvetens, all shades and prices.  
75 Ladies' Shawls and Jackets, at half price.  
45 Ladies' Fur Caps and Mitts, \$1.25.  
18 dozen Ladies' Knit Wool Hoods, Clouds, Jerseys, etc., cheap.  
A large assortment of Ladies' Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Ties, Collars, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, etc.  
240 All Wool Blankets, from \$1; Wool Yarns, 50 cents per lb.  
15 pieces Wool, Hemp, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cocoa Matting, Door Mats, etc.  
75 pieces Tweeds and Corderoys, very low.  
40 dozen Men's Wool Under and Top Shirts, 65 cents.  
50 dozen pair Men's Sox and Mitts.  
STACKS OF CLOTHING away down, Tweed Suits, from \$6; Men's Fur Caps, from 35 cents.  
800 pair Boots and Shoes, Rubbers and Moccasins, below cost.

### CAR LOADS OF GROCERIES.

15 lbs. Extra Bright Sugar, for \$1. 11 lbs. Extra Granulated Sugar, for \$1. 8 Cans Fresh Sweet Corn or Peas, for \$1. 9 lbs. Dried Apples, for \$1. 3 lbs. Cans Fresh Tomatoes, 15 cents.

Come early and take advantage of this Great Sale. You may not have another such opportunity for years to come. **TERMS CASH.**

**SOVEREEN & JOHNSTONE.**  
Toronto Store, Cor. 7th St. & Rosser Ave.

N.B.—All accounts due us, if not paid in Ten Days, will be placed in Lawyer's hands for Collection.

## GO TO Whitehead & Whitelaw's

—FOR—

**Blue Vitrol.  
Barrel Salt.  
Coal Oil.  
Sugar and Syrup.  
Boots and Shoes.**

A lot of the above just received and can be had in Wholesale and Retail quantities.

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

**Farm Produce Bought and Sold.**



**LIVERY.**

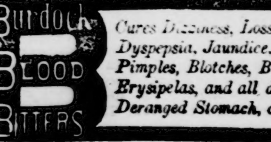
**JAMES S. GIBSON,**

**FIRST-CLASS RIGS,  
GAY LASH HORSES.**

**Livery Sale and Feed  
STABLES.**

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs,  
Buggies, Cutters, &c.



**Burdock  
BLOOD  
BITTERS**

**WILSON & GARRICK.**

GENERAL

**Blacksmiths and Jobbers**

West Side NINTH Street  
Between Rosser and Princess

**BEST HORSE SHOERS IN  
THE CITY.**

**Repairing of All Kinds**

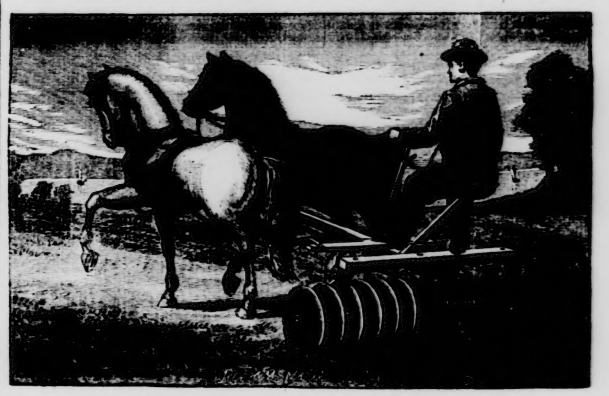
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

**WILSON & GARRICK.**

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.

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## Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1885.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have now completed such arrangements with the publishers of *Health and Home*, a first-class family paper, as will enable us to give it free next year, to those subscribers of the *Mail* who pay up all arrears and remit \$2.00 for the year just entered upon. With this issue we send out statements to all in arrears to any extent, and shall look for a prompt response. Those who prefer the *Toronto Mail* or the *Toronto News* to *Health and Home*, can have either clubbed with our paper at \$2.50; in short we will give any other publication desired with the *Mail*, at a considerable reduction off the face value of both. We are fully aware that times are hard and money difficult to be got, and this is our chief reason for making a reduction in the regular price of our paper. It should also remind our readers that a newspaper cannot be run on the wind. We have a weekly outlay of very nearly \$100 in wages, rent, fuel and printing materials that must be met by prompt payments, which prevent us giving the credit for subscriptions many seem inclined to take. We must insist on a prompt settlement of all arrears, and we make this offer as an extra incentive.

C. CLIFFE,  
Ed. & Prop.THE GRIT PRESS AND THE  
REBELLION.

The venom of the Grit press of this country is developing because of the success of the Loyal troops in the Northwest, is one of the principal curiosities of the day. From the language they [led by the Winnipeg Free Press] employ from day to day, a disinterested party would be led to infer they are mortified because rebellion has not succeeded, and because more lives are not being lost in order that the greater capital might be made against the Government of the day. It is hard to prove such inferences, but the style of writing they adopt, and sentiments by which they are backed by many of their ardent readers in the country leads the reflective, considerate reader to no other conclusion. There are men in this city to-day of the Fleming-Shillinglaw stripe who openly declare that Riel's rebellion is perfectly justifiable, and admit that if they were not so much afraid of bullets as they are, they would join the insurgent forces. But what else can be expected from the radical portion of the Grit party when they revel in such doctrine as this from the Free Press:

"We have been plundered and plunged into the bloody horrors of domestic strife, and yet we are unable to secure the removal or punishment of those to whom our misfortunes are due. Is this self-government? It is it common use to despotism."

"Having so long and successfully bid defiance to public opinion, it is not surprising that our parliamentary oligarchy now proposes to throw aside even the semblance of submission to the people."

Upon the strength of the damning resolutions and orations of the Farmers' Union, Riel who has been so long a non-resident as to have no interests common with any section of this country, comes over from St. Paul, fortified with the belief he had only to touch a match and two-thirds of the population of the whole Northwest would rally around his standard for a general war against the Federal Authorities. No one knows better than the Grit prints themselves, that but for the presence of Riel the shedding of blood would have been averted, that for this presence, they are also fully aware but themselves and their friends are responsible. The argument that the Dominion Government's "dilatoriness" is responsible, will not hold water before an ounce of investigation.

The greatest "grievances" the breeds of the Northwest tramped up at any time, even according to their

own representations, could never under reason have resulted in anything serious.

They were:—

1st. That the old settlers could not receive their patents.

2nd. That those who had a year or two since sold out their homesteads in Manitoba, could not secure second entries as the whites of Manitoba were doing.

As Sir John Macdonald showed Mr. Blake in the House recently, patents were being granted to the old settlers every day, and that in most cases where they were not granted, it was because the breeds could not decide on taking regularly laid out quarter sections the same as other settlers were doing. There are, of course, exceptional instances that these arguments would not cover, but in a new country far removed from the seat of government, it is always a difficult matter to get everything right, and to remove all causes for isolated protests.

The reason the second complaint remained as a grievance was simply because the squatters desiring second entries would not carry out the conditions of settlement, imposed by the Act, the same as white people do. The unfairness of objecting to partial treatment under an Act when, the subject is unwilling to abide by the provisions of said Act must be apparent to all who want to see, and to others conviction is impossible.

As we have said, there doubtless were at the seat of the disturbance, isolated cases of injustice, but as these exist in every country, to a greater or less degree, under the most perfect legislation, they offer but a very unsound pretext for the foundation of the Free Press' logic as cited above. It is a great pity, reasoning from the bodily pains of the Grit party as evinced above, that because Riel, on the invitation of the rampant elements of the Grit party, came over and created our Northwest rebellion, "we [the Grit party] are unable to secure the removal or punishment of those [the Dominion Government] to whom our misfortunes [Grit disappointment] are due." Had Riel succeeded in defeating Middleton and the entire loyal forces, and were a general internecine war fanned into a flame from such a commencement, the defeat of the Tory Government might be accomplished, and Grit misfortunes would eventually be avenged.

But this is not all, it appears the Federal Government ought to be soundly drubbed for "defiance to public (Grit) opinion." Now, it may not be out of place to give a well defined instance of what this "public opinion" is, and where its observance would land any government who would follow the Will-o-the-wisp,

In the Dominion elections of 1882, the heaviest galling gun used by the Grit party in Manitoba against the continuance in office of the Tory party, was the extravagant payments made by the Government to the syndicate for the construction of the C. P. R. In that campaign, the Grit touts placed the payment all the way from eighty to five hundred millions of dollars, estimating two lands at from two to ten dollars per acre, according as they thought the estimates would best influence the votes of their hearers; and their arguments were championed by the Grit press from the *Globe* to the party penny-avenger in *Winnipeg*. But what is the case now, many settlers in Manitoba who were admirers of such logic and many of the party prints who justified them, are petitioning the Government to accept one dollar an acre as payment for pre-emption, alleging the land is worth no more! When, in 1882, the Tory Government was to have been defeated the land was worth ten dollars per acre, and now when Grit purposes are to be served in another direction, this same land is worth but one dollar an acre, and this ebbing of the Grit thermometer, the Free

terms "public opinion."

We acknowledge it to be the duty of any government to look well after the interests of its subjects; but it is to be observed those interests must be based on something substantial. Interests and caprices are very different to the man of thought, but to the "radical" Grit and the thoroughbred Farmers Unionist they are identical, and should by a Tory Government, at least, be taken up under the same consideration.

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## THE CAPTURED TEAMSTERS.

## Two Brandon Boys in the Number.

## THE WORST MAY BE EXPECTED

Mr. White, M. N. W. C. and Supt. of the Transport Service at Swift Current, arrived in the city yesterday, and from him we obtained the names of the teamsters captured by Poundmaker and his band at Eagle Hills. They are as follows:

REGINA.  
T. G. McNice.  
J. G. Petty.  
W. A. McNeice.  
A. W. Freeborn.  
G. F. Mohr.  
F. Westaway.  
D. McLean.  
Z. H. Baines.  
D. McKewen.  
J. Sherd, Jr.  
N. Brody.  
F. Cox.  
C. Fish.  
C. Hinds.  
C. Sherriff.  
W. Parkin.  
T. Convey.  
R. Condy.

## WINNIPEG.

B. Brennan.  
W. Cruise.  
H. Dwyer.  
P. Cruise.  
M. McCullum.  
T. Brook.  
J. Seales.  
S. Munson.  
S. Munson.  
J. Murphy.

Mr. White says that he believes the worst may be realized. His opinion is that Poundmaker will use them as long as he wants them and then when cornered up or when he has no further use for them, he will break his revenge upon them. When Mr. White heard of their capture, he at once sent out couriers to bring back those that had started out, and he does not believe there has been a second train captured.

## THE REBELLION.

## WHIPPED!

Batoche, May 12.—The steamer *Marquette* has arrived here, and will take the wounded to Saskatoon, and the Northcote is busy ferrying the troops across the river. During the late engagement the rebel leaders, Riel and Dumont

ESCAPED DOWN THE RIVER.  
Several arrests have been made, among them are Monkman, Fisher, Jackson and several other important half-breeds.

The taking of Batoche is, it is believed the breaking up of the rebellion. It was only accomplished at the point of the bayonet.  
The place was fortified in a manner testifying to no small amount of military skill. It was evident that the Fish Creek fight was not expected to be in their favor, as this place shows signs of great preparations, and their forces been, say double what they were, it would have been impossible to have taken it. As it was it is considered a military feat that will shine in the annals of warfare. The bayonet charge was grand in the extreme. The rebels had plenty of food and provisions. Our killed is reported at eight, and a man named Watson mortally wounded. The rebels fought in a manner showing this to be their last hope.

## SURRENDERED.

Batoche, May 12.—The General has threatened the rebels. They are now giving themselves up. One hundred have surrendered, fifty have been killed, and twenty wounded. One of the half-breed prisoners tried to make his escape, but was

CAPTURED BY THE GENERAL.  
who saw the man moving out of the camp. He started after him and with his revolver at the man's head drove him back into camp again.

FOR PRINCE ALBERT.  
The column of troops start to-morrow for Prince Albert, to the relief of the place.

THE NORTHCOTE SAFE.  
The Northcote is safe, but had a narrow escape, running through a terrible fire at Batoche, from both banks of the river. Failing in disabling her to any extent, they tried to capture her by lowering the cable, but they were not quick enough. They succeeded, however, in carrying away the smoke stack, and whistle which were placed under fire. No one on the boat was killed; and

only three wounded and that but slightly. The boat was loaded with beef, horses, hay and other supplies.

There is plenty of provisions and food here as well as ammunition, and on the whole everything looks bright.

Batoche, May 13, 6 p. m.—There are several riders here around and it is presumed the riders have been killed.

The rebel loss is now placed at 51 killed and 170 wounded. The General has distinguished himself. While some twenty men were engaged in keeping a number of rebels in the pits in check, an Indian broke cover on the advance, the General advanced, and after a long chase with his comrades managed to capture him. The General rode up, and brought him to a stand with his revolver. One of the Indians that was killed was a great Cree Chief, Little Crow.

Clark's Crossing, May 14.  
The half-breed courier, has just arrived from Prince Albert and reports everything there as quiet, but the Indians ready to move on the town at the first opportunity. Capt. Moore, wounded in the Duck Lake fight, had his leg amputated a few days since. He is in a very critical condition, and fears are entertained of his recovery. The also reports that the Indians and half-breeds are arriving at Gen. Middleton's camp, and are surrendering in large numbers. They all say they were forced to take up arms and assist in the rebellion, many of them having already received appointments under the Provisional Government. Charles Nolin is said to be the inspector among the half-breeds, while Monkman was the principal in exciting the Indians.

Forty rebel bodies have been found on the field, 15 of whom were Indians.

## OUR WOUNDED.

at Batoche besides those already given are:

"A" BATTERY.  
GUNNER McCOWLEY, in thigh.  
PRIVATE BISBAIN, slightly in the forehead.  
PRIVATE EAGER, in the jaw.  
PRIVATE MCLEAF, in the shoulder.  
PRIVATE CANTWELL, in the head and thigh.  
PRIVATE HEAD, in arm.  
PRIVATE SCOBELL, in arm.  
CAPT. FOLEY in the side.  
"90th" BATTALION.  
CAPT. KENT, right eye.  
PRIVATE BARROFF, left hand.  
MARK ENISKSON, left arm.  
PRIVATE ALEXANDER WATSON, neck and chest.  
"MIDLAND" BATT.  
SERGT. CHRISTIE, right arm.  
PRIVATE DOLLY, left arm and hand.  
BOUTON'S SCOUTS.  
PRIVATE W. H. HAYDEN.  
FRENCH'S SCOUTS.  
PRIVATE GRILLEN, right shoulder.  
SERVEYOR'S CORPS.  
A WHEELER, shoulder.  
All are doing well.  
Ten other minor casualties are reported.

## THE NORTHCOTE

had a narrow escape, and had it not been for the coolness displayed by C Company, School of Infantry, under Major Smith, a disaster would have resulted. Col. Beison, chief of transport was shot through the coat. His clerk, Mr. Veren, had a flesh wound in the thigh.

Battleford, May 14.  
The Indians have captured a freight train of 51 wagons and two teamsters, they have camped. There was one policeman killed and one wounded in a skirmish here to-day.

Shortly after this happened another despatch was received from a different source, which read as follows:—  
"Supply train captured about 23 miles from Battleford to-day. No further particulars beyond one to be killed."

The supplies belonged to the Hudson Bay Co., and consisted of flour, bacon and other provisions, together with ammunition. The Indians are undoubtedly Poundmaker's, they are on their way from the Reserve to Sounding Lake.

Battleford, May 14.—A party of 7 Mounted Police were patrolling about noon to-day near the entrance to Eagle Hills, ten miles from here, when they were surprised by a large band of mounted Indians and fired upon. Constable Elliott was instantly killed dropping out of his saddle, and Constable Spencer was wounded in the body but succeeded in riding away.

A courier came through the hills about the same time. He came up with a train of ox teams carrying provisions up from Swift Current on the trail to this point. They were waiting for an escort from here to take them through the hills. He also saw a number of wagons in the hills with the horses gone and contents taken. It is supposed that about twenty ox and ten horse teams were captured by the Indians. The teams were carrying general supplies. Elliott, who was killed, was an Englishman, the son of a British officer. Spencer, the wounded man, comes from Troy, N. Y. The patrol was under the command of Sgt. Gordon, formerly of Holland Landing. The train carrying the articles sent by the Toronto ladies to the Queen's Own, is now on the way up the and was not among those captured. It is not known definitely what has become of the teamsters, but it is supposed they are in the hands of the Indians. Three dead bodies were seen by the courier.

The Indians now having got on the Swift Current trail, there will be great danger of supplies being cut off.

Batoche, May 15.  
Riel was captured to day at noon by three daring scouts, Wm. Depp, Thos. Howie, and J. H. Armstrong. He was on the road three miles north of Batoche in company with three men. He appeared to be unconcerned but

REGOED NOT TO BE SHOT.  
He was brought to the General's tent safely.

LATER.  
Riel was brought into camp about half past three o'clock.

Clark's Crossing, May 15.—Sergt-Major Weston of the 90th battalion, Winnipeg, who was wounded at Batoche on the 12th, died this morning in the hospital at Saskatoon. Code is reported very low.

No news from the front to-day.  
The steam barge arrived this morning from Swift Current, with provisions and forage for the troops. They proceeded to the front to-morrow. The steamer *Alberta* is aground near the elbow. The steamer *North-*

## VITAL QUESTIONS.

## CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians: "What the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, inability to retain urine, and all the diseases or ailments peculiar to Women?"

Ask the same physicians: "What is the most reliable and surest cure for all their diseases of dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, malarial fever, ague, etc., and they will tell you—

"Hop Bitters or Dandelion?"

It is on these remedies are combined with other equally valuable.

It is found in Hop Bitters, such a wonderful, serious curative power is developed, which is carried in its operations that power, or which possibly exist or resist its power, or

It is the best for the most frail woman, weakest invalid, or smallest child to use.

## CHAPTER II.

"Patients." "After a tedious and nearly dying" "For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption have been cured."

Women gone nearly crazy from nervousness, wakefulness, and other diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape by excruciating pains of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scurvy.

Erysipelas.  
Scurvy, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases of the system.

Nature is hard to have been cured in Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the world.

None genuine without a bunch of hops on the white label. See all the vile, out stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

cote arrived to-night from Saskatoon. The

Alto, of the Midland, has been shot by a

accidentally shot in the leg to-day by a

coincided with a new one, wound slight. He

was sent to the hospital at Saskatoon.

Batoche, May 15, via Humbolt, May 13.

Scouts scoured the country yesterday and

succeeded in capturing a large number of

rebels; others gave themselves up, coming

from every direction. Many women and

children came into camp asked for mercy.

The general story was that they were forced

to join Riel. The scenes in the village of

Batoche were heart-rending. About 200

women and children were huddled together

under canvas, in tents and looked most pitiful.

The dead of the half-breeds are said to be

Batoche.

Batoche, May 15.—The capture of Riel

to-day caused great excitement and joy in

camp. The three scouts who effected the

capture came up and saw three young men

in the bluffs a short distance north of here.

One of them was armed but made no resistance

to his arrest. While Riel was talking

with the three men he saw Boulton's and

French's troops approaching and.

GREW ALARMED

lest he should be hot for revenge. He begged

the men to take him quietly and quickly

before Gen. Middleton. He also expressed

fears of a military trial, and eagerly asked

the scouts what they thought of his chances

of coming before a civil court. In order to

prevent accidents one of the scouts took

RIEL UP BEHIND HIM ON HIS HORSE

and he and one of his comrades took an un-

frequented path back to camp, which they

reached shortly after three o'clock. General

Middleton was apprehensive of Riel being

shot by some one in the camp, as many were

known to have sworn openly that they

would

SACRIFICED HIM DOWN ON RIGHT.

However, men all remained quiet, and nothing